The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XX, NO. 38
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. I, NO. 38

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SELECT STORY.

LOSS OF THE PARAGON.

Ralph Rawson Nutford was the fifth officer on board the steamship Paragon, one of the fastest boats on the Cable Line of steamers, which plied between New York and Seringapatam. Her Captain was justly renowned as an expert navigator, for he was in the habit of performing the journey of 10,000 miles in four days, seven hours, forty-two minutes and nineteen and a half seconds with much regularity, and had never yet been run into by another vessel; nor had he ever sustained any very serious damage from the steamers of opposition lines, which he habitually cut in two as they crossed his path upon the high seas.

Having attained this pitch of marine preeminence, Captain Sir Clements Lane—he was a baronet of ancient creation—entered heart and soul into his profession, and thought there was nothing like it. His fifth officer, however, didn't care much about it; he had been, as youngest of a large family, pitchforked into the employment of the Cable Line by a rich uncle, who paid his fees and took an interest in his progress as long as he saw nothing of him. But Ralph R. Nutford, being young, good looking and human, found his profession remarkably dull. "You see," he remarked to a chance acquaintance who had introduced himself to him as they lunched at the same table at Delmonico's, one day shortly before the Paragon was to start on the homeward journey; "you see, we junior officers don't have much fun on board. The seniors, if they care about it, can get up no end of amusement with the fairer section of the passengers; but what chance has a fifth officer? I have to go about my duties like an automaton; and at dusk, when the rattle of promiscuous osculation echoes around the decks, and every corner that one turns is immediately the theatre of a sudden disentanglement and precipitate flight, the effect is, to say the least of it, tantalizing; and one wishes one were either senior officer or passenger, instead of fifth in command."

The genial stranger was properly sympathetic, and, after making a few more inquiries concerning the arrangements and discipline on board the Paragon he nodded "Good day," and disappeared amid the brou-ha-ha of New York city.

On the evening before the departure of the Paragon a gorgeous specimen of Yankee, accompanied by a lovely creature of some 19 summers, came on board, and, addressing Ralph Rawson Nutford, who was standing near the gangway, asked that worthy whether he was the Captain of the boat. On his replying that he was the fifth officer, the Yankee remarked:

"Well, sir, I'd be obliged if you could take me to the Capt'n, under whose charge I want to place this young lady, whom I may as well introduce to you—as you're one of the officers—right now. Miss Nellie J. Robertson, my niece; Mr.—Nutford—thank you—fifth officer of this vessel."

While the Captain was being found Miss Robertson was doing great execution with her great, soft eyes, and by the time Captain Lane had duly identified the fair passenger in his list, and had taken charge of her during the voyage, the impressionable fifth officer was quite ready to put her up on a coil of rope—no pedestal being handy—and fall down and worship her. The fair Nellie was left with the Captain and a new passenger came on board—a green-eyed monster, who attached himself to the susceptible Ralph, and proceeded to share with that gentleman his meals, his berth and his whole existence.

Next morning the Captain's protege came on deck. Gracious, how beautiful she was, and when she went up to Nutford, and, putting both her hands into his, captured his soul with a look, and requested to be shown the vessel, the fifth officer could have clasped her in his arms and sprung overboard, like a new Charmides, taking his Pallas with him. His joy, however, was short-lived, for in the midst of their peregrination the Captain met them, and telling Mr. Nutford to go aft and see to something about which there was no earthly hurry, undertook to relieve him of his duty as cicerone. As they came up the companion Nellie, stumbling against Ralph, squeezed his hand and whispered "Au plaisir!"

The flirtation of these two young things for the rest of the day had to be pantomimic; it was, therefore, the more unrestrained. Ralph didn't worship the sea, but he was a conscientious officer, and wouldn't let his love, which grew fiercer and fiercer, interfere with his duties. Besides, the Captain took the greatest pains about his fair charge, and kept a sharp lookout upon his fifth officer, whose eloquent looks he considered to be in the worst possible taste. An opportunity occurred to them, however, just before the last meal, when they met under shelter of a friendly stateroom.

"I never knew," said she, "that sailors were so nice. Do you know, sir," she added, putting her hands upon his shoulders, "that this uniform makes you very handsome? I believe that's the only reason you're here at all."

A fool would have caught her violently to his breast and kissed the passionate lips and eyes which raised themselves to a level with his. Ralph was no fool.

"I must go away," he whispered. "When can we meet again? I shall be on watch to-night, and shall wander up and down thinking of nothing but you. Come on deck early to-morrow, and I shall be free."

"No," said she; "let me come on deck while you are on watch. It will be a very dark night, and I'll wear a dark frock. There will be no moon—there was none last night. Do let me come."

"Impossible, darling! The rules are Medic and Persaic. No one can let you come on deck save the Captain. It would be ruin to me if you came without leave. You wouldn't like that, dear, would you?"

"Oh! very well." How maddening these lips were when they pouted. "I've no doubt the Captain will let me come up during his watch and I'll come then. How horrid you are! I don't believe you care for me one bit. There will be no one on this deck but the two men watching with you, and they couldn't see me. I came up last night and no one saw me. Well—shall I come during your watch or the Captain's?"

Nothing more was said—in words. Ralph was madly tempted, as he went forward, to dance about and shout aloud.

It was a pitch-dark night, though the air was clear of fog. The two lovers sat beneath the bridge, and he told her in whispers all about himself, and how fatal it would be if it were discovered that he had yielded to her prayer and let her come to him on deck. But what did anything matter while her soft, smooth fingers twined and knotted themselves in his, and her glory of gold hair was the only thing between her cheek and his shoulder.

Suddenly there was a great jar and a dull, crashing report. Nellie crouched in the shadow as Nutford sprang to his feet and learned from the men on watch that the Paragon had been run into. In a moment all was confusion, or apparent confusion. The Captain, cool as if he had been taking his seat at dinner, came on deck and said, in a loud calm voice to the terrified passengers:

"We have been run into and the Paragon is sinking. There is no danger to us personally. The sea is calm and the boats are in perfect order and in preparation for such an accident. In an hour we shall be on board the ship that has run us down, which is waiting for us close by." Then, under his calm and careful orders, passengers and crew embarked in the Paragon's boats, and in a very short time the little flotilla was pulling away from the disappearing liner. But the ship that had sunk them was nowhere to be found! Favored by the darkness, she had got away, without stopping to learn what had become of the Paragon and her living freight.

Nellie and Ralph were together in one of the boats. No inquiry had yet been made into the disaster; but the two men on watch who were in the same boat with them, said they had suddenly seen the lights of a steamer close to them, and as they sprang forward to hail her and give the alarm, she had struck them, and when they recovered from their momentary consternation she had disappeared!

"You hear!" said Nellie to the terror-stricken fifth officer, whose side she had never left—"they didn't see her till she struck us. You must support their statement or you are a ruined man. Your certificate will be canceled, and, oh, Ralph! if the truth should be known, think of my everlasting shame! For my sake, if you love me, save my good name and yours, and back up their story. You see they are both agreed, and you were further from where she struck us than they were."

The men repeated their story again and again. Morning broke, and before any one had time to suffer very much a steamer bound on the same journey, picked up the whole company.

The Captain interrogated the men on watch and Mr. Nutford as closely as possible. There was no doubt about the facts. The Paragon had been run down by a mysterious vessel, the name of which no one had observed, and had taken advantage of the darkness to desert the ship she had run into. The home voyage was satisfactorily accomplished and Ralph and Nellie, the former no longer hampered by duties of navigation, had ample opportunities of carrying on their love affair, which had been accompanied by such an overwhelming catastrophe. Nutford easily succumbed to Nellie's soft casuistry, for to own his neglect of duty would be ruin to his career and hers and would render their marriage, which was to him a foregone conclusion, an absolute impossibility.

A minute inquiry naturally was held at Seringapatam, at the conclusion of which it was decided—though in official language—that there was some mystery somewhere, and a good deal more in the circumstances of the collision that met the eye or ear; but that there was no direct evidence reflecting upon the conduct of the fifth officer, who came home from the inquiry a man about whom nothing definite is said, but a good deal is implied, and in this unenviable state of mind he found waiting for him Nellie, his affianced bride, and a blue envelope.

The latter was from a firm of solicitors, announcing that his old uncle had died, leaving him his sole heir.

"Thank God!" he exclaimed. "Poor old gentleman, he has done me a good turn at the moment I required it most. Nellie—sweetheart—I am a rich man. To-morrow I throw up this profession whic , if I cared little about before, I loathe now. This day three weeks, darling, we will be married, and then we'll go abroad for six months. Does this suit your views?"

The answer of the young person addressed has not been recorded; it is sufficient for us to know that, two months later, Nellie—Mrs. Ralph Nutford—was installed in an exquisite little apartment looking out upon the Champs Elysees, and her husband, who had been down to the Riviera to look out for a permanent habitation for himself and his bride, was hastening back to her in a first-class carriage on the Paris-Marseilles, railway.

In the corner opposite to him sat an American, who, with the affability of that free-born race, had entered into conversation with him, and the conversation had turned upon the shipping at Marseilles.

"You seem to know a thing or two about boats, stranger," observed the American.

"Well, I ought to, seeing that I was connected with an American line for some years."

"You were! Then you must have come across some funny yarns in connection with those same steamers. Lord bless you! There's a deal of romance connected with those lines! I could tell you a story—but there, it wouldn't interest you, perhaps."

"On the contrary," replied Mr. Nutford, "I should very much like to hear some of your experiences; we have the end of a long journey before us."

"Oh, they're not my experiences; but a friend of mine from Chicago told me a rum story about the Cable Line a few days ago. Remember the Parigon? Went down mysteriously, beginning of the year? Yes, you know. I'll tell you a story about that, if you like. Shall I? Very well—we've got half an hour. It happened like this; but mind, you must promise on your British honor hever to let this go any further. All right.

"Colonel Jedadiah Z. Spinks got planted last fall with a huge consignment of hides; got 'em as his share of a steal, or something of that kind, and all his pals laughed at him because they said even he couldn't get a profit out of 'em. So what d'ye think he does? Ships 'em all aboard the Paragon as cargo; declares them as Indian bullion embroideries, and insures them against all risks at $500,000! He spotted the Paragon because there was a young fool of a fifth officer on board, named Mulford, or Retford, or something like that, who was just the kind of soft he wanted, and he had him sounded, to make sure, one day at Delmonico's, by a friend, who went and sat with him, and entered into conversation—just as you and I have done; and then the Colonel got a girl, lovely and without relations, with the cheek and the pluck and the beauty of the devil, but down on her luck and hard up for cash and excitement, and sent her on board as 'his niece, making the voyage to Serriagapatam under the care of the Captain!' She made tremendous love to the young spark, playing the pompous old ass of a Captain off against him, and got him to herself on deck one dark night, when there was no one else on deck but two men sent on as part of the extra crew by the Colonel himself, and instructed by him. Whilst she flirted with him well out of sight under the bridge, these two men let down over the side a Remington dynamite machine, and blew the blessed old boat to blazes, and then cockered up a yarn about a mysterious 'wessel' that had come upon them suddenly, run them down and got clear away! Lord! I knew you'd laugh. This young fool, in no end of a funk about his certificate, supports their yarn, and, of course never says a word about the girl. They come over; the loss is proved bona fide accidental, and Colonel Jedadiah Z. Spinks nets £100,000 sterling clear profit bang out of the insurance offices! But wait a minute. The end's the tragic part of it. That beautiful girl, with her marvelous talents, that would make her an empress if she wanted to be one, goes and falls in love—the real thing!—with the man and wont touch a penny of her share of the plunder. Waste of genius I call it. But all women are alike. And, egad, sir, she's married him! What d'ye think of that for a yarn?"

"Most startling and amusing But here is Paris. Thank you so much for your delightful company. Your story has indeed interested me greatly."

How Animals Treat Themselves When Suffering From Physical Ailments.

Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek dark, airy places, drink water and sometimes plunge into it. when a dog has lost its appetite it eats that species of grass known as dog's grass, which acts as an emetic and a purgative. Cats also eats grass. Sheep and cows, when ill, seek out certain herbs. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keeps, as far as possible, in the sun. The warrior ants have regularly organized ambulances. Latreille cut the antennæ of the ant and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid secreted in their mouths. If a chimpanzee is wounded it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound or dressing it with leaves and grass. When an animal has a wounded leg or an arm hanging on it completes the amputation by means of its teeth. A dog on being stung in the muzzle by a viper was observed to plunge its head repeatedly for several days into running water. This animal eventually recovered. A sporting dog was run over by a carriage. During three weeks in Winter it remained lying in a brook, where its food was taken to it. This animal recovered. A terrier hurt his right eye. It remained under a counter, avoiding light and heat, although it habitually kept close to the fire. It adopted a general treatment, rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of the paw, which it applied to the wounded eye; again licking the paw when it became dry. Animals suffering from traumatic fever treat themselves by the continued application of cold water, which M. Delaunay considers to be more certain than any of the other methods. In view of these interesting facts we are, he thinks, forced to admit that hygiene and therapeutics as produced by animals may, in the interest of pychology, be studied with advantage.

Many physicians have been keen observers of animals, their diseases, and the methods adopted by them in their instinct to cure themselves, and have availed of the knowledge so brought under their observation in their practice.

If the murmurous voices of the ocean could syllable intelligible sounds what strange, weird tales they would tell of the fateful, but fleeting years. It is something less than four years ago that a youthful couple in a far Western city met and loved, as youthful couples will. The stars they gazed at in presumably speechless rapture were those which light the mariners' way as he plows the peaceful Pacific. But the lady's parents suddenly objected to her suitor and the lovers were forced apart. Vows, of course, were interchanged, for in what courtship are they not? Swearing eternal fidelity they separated to meet again, as they fondly hoped, beneath the light of more propietous skies. They never did. Every letter the ardent lover penned his love the obdurate parents intercepted and burned. The lady's, too, were stolen and destroyed, and here comes in the dramatic climax of the tale. Suspecting the tactics her parents had employed the heroine conceived a violent hatred for them. At the same time she formed the resolution not to touch food again. Vainly her rash resolve was combated by those who wrought her misery. When food was offered she turned her face to the wall and would not eat for love or gold. The last words she spoke were those of scorn for her parents—just before dying, after a month's dreary fast. Come, lives there the poet fitted to sing her constancy? If so, let him begin. But first, perchance, what of the lover? Alack! he has married another girl.

Sound Views of Carlisle.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY ELOQUENTLY SET FORTH BY THE SPEAKER.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes an interview with Mr. Carlisle, in which the Speaker refutes the charges of extravagance and other accusations made against the Democratic Administration and House of Representatives in the Ohio Republican platform. The following are the most interesting of the facts set forth byMr. Carlisle:

THE FIRST YEAR OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886—and that is the only entire fiscal year which has elapsed since the inauguration of the present Administration—the ordinary expenditures of the Government were reduced $25,630,785 below those of the preceding year. There were, however, some extraordinary expenditures, to wit, in the payment of pensions to Union soldiers. That increase over the amount expended for the same purpose the previous year, was $7,302,596. So you will see that, notwithstanding this increase, the net saving as compared with the last year of Republican Administration, was $17,743,796—quite a goodly sum."

WHERE THE SAVINGS WERE MADE.

"We saved in the diplomatic and consular Service, $4,107,288; in expenditures in the Treasury Department $3,530,359.39; in the Judiciary Department, $636,002.18; in civil expenses in the Interior Department, $1,673,041.92; in the War Department, $8,346,425.73; in the Navy Department, $2,113,191.93; in the Indian service, $453,336.46; in the customs service, that is, in collecting customs revenues, $2,960,727.31, and in the Internal Revenue service, $437,303.31. There was another reduction which, perhaps, ought not to be credited to the Administration, but it was a reduction none the less, and that was in interest upon the public debt through payment of the principal. That saving for the year in question was $806,-110."

INCREASED PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

"Under the administration of the present Democratic Commissioner of Pensions the expenditures on that account were, as before stated, $7,302,-596 54 in excess of the expenditures for the same purpose during the preceding fiscal year. This resulted from the fact that there was a larger number of claims adjudicated and allowed during that year than in any preceding year, although the Commissioner had 150 clerks less in his office than his Republican predecessor, Dudley. We cut off 150 clerks."

DECREASED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

"The ten great appropriation bills which provide for the annual support of the Government—we have other permanent and extraordinary appropriations also—are the Agricultural, the Army, the District of Columbia, the Navy, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, the Military Academy, the Post-office and the Sundry Civil. There was appropriated by these bills for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, the sum of $152,490,779.18, while the appropriation made by the last session of Congress on the same bills and for the same purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was $146,004,583.44, or $6,486,195.44 less than for the preceeding year. Instead of the appropriation being larger, it is six and a half millions less. The increase in the expenditures on account of the postal service from the year 1884 to the year 1885 was $4,540,880, and from 1885 to 1886 $4,660,590, while from 1886 to 1887, which is the current fiscal year, the increase is only $664,873. The vast difference you see—$4,000,000 less than the increase before under Republican administration."

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

"The appropriation bills as they passed the House of Representatives at the recent session, including Fortifications, Pensions and Rivers and Harbors, amounted to $247,490,554. But the same bills as amended and passed in the Republican Senate appropriated $260,883,350, being an increase of $13,564,514. The House refused to concur in most of these amendments, and the bills, as finally passed by both houses, after a protracted struggle in conference committees; appropriated only about $3,000,000 in excess of the original amounts proposed in the House. You see if we had agreed to the amendments of the Republican Senate we would have had $10,000,000 more than we have got now."

NO DEFICIENCY THIS YEAR.

"I can safely say that it is almost absolutely certain that the revenues for the current fiscal year will exceed the expenditures, including payment of interest upon the public debt, and $47,-000,000 or $48,000,000 upon the principal as a sinking fund by at least $30,-000,000 or $35,000,000. It will be a good deal more, I think, but that is a good deal, and is not a deficiency by any means. The fact is that while the expenditures are being decreased the revenues of the Government are being constantly increased. Every week is better than it was before; every month is better than it was before."

RECLAIMING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Since the beginning of the Forty-eight Congress laws have been passed forfeiting and resorting to the public domain 50,482,240 acres of land previously granted to railroad companies and to States for railroad purposes in some few cases. All the acts providing for the forfeitures of these lands provide expressly that they shall be restored to the public domain and shall be held for the benefit of actual settlers only under the Homestead law. The territory embraced by these forfeitures is 78,878 square miles—more than twice as large as the State of Kentucky. In addition to this the Democratic House of Representatives at the last session passed bills forfeiting 3,843,094 acres, which the Senate has not yet concurred in. There are also on the calendar of the House, with favorable reports from committees, bills forfeiting 13,067,214 acres more, which will be passed at the next session. The area covered by all those bills is 159,409 square miles and most of it pretty good land."

REVENUE REDUCTION INEVITABLE.

"There is now only about $140,000,-000 of the public debt which the Government has a right to pay at its face, and nearly all the bonds representing this indebtedness are held by the National banks. In less than two years this indebtedness will be fully discharged, and no other bonds mature until 1891, when $250,000,000 or 4½ per cents will be payable. During the interval between the payment of the 3 per cents now outstanding and the maturity of the 4½ per cents, unless the revenue is reduced or is used to purchase the obligations of the Government at a high premium, an enormous surplus must accumulate in the Treasury—such an amount as would paralyze the business of the country if hoarded and left out of the channels of trade. I am very strongly of the opinion, therefore, that when the debt which is now payable has been fully discharged, if not before that time, the people of the country will demand a reduction of the revenue. The reduction will come upon the tariff, and not upon internal revenue, for it is plain to my mind that no political party of this country can afford to take the position that whiskey and tobacco and beer shall be free while a tax remains upon the people's clothing and implements of trade. People won't stand it."

Actresses Who Delight to Puff Dainty Cigarettes.

Smoking, whether it be a vice or not—and probably on the theory that it is the custom is undoubtedly growing—with the fair sex, so far, the indulgence is confined exclusively to cigarettes.

Naturally, there are ladies belonging to the theatrical profession who while away their hours of leisure and study the company with some choice and favorite brand of cigarettes. Many undoubtedly make a secret of what they consider a failing, and it is possible they may feel shocked at the mention of their names in this connection and yet there is nothing more heinous in fair women being a slave to the weed than the millions of men who indulge this appetite from morning till night.

Miss Georgia Cayvan is said to be one of the pretty smokers of the profession, though not a fanatic on the subject. The habit grew upon her when she first went on the stage and had to study long parts at short notice. She found that study was infinitely with a cigarette to solace her, producing that half-dreamy condition that is most conductive to the study of parts. Miss Cayvan, however, only indulges the habit occasionally, and to while away the tedium of a summer that has been extra long, for it is the first time in some years that she has not had to act during the hot season. Her brand is a foreign one made with special reference to ladies.

Miss Rose Coghlan has long been a charming smoker. It is a habit she acquired years ago and one that she makes no bones about avowing. Her husband, Mr. Edgerly, is as furious a devotee of the weed as the charming Rose, so that they are companions to each other even in this. It is said to be one of the prettiest sights in the world to see Miss Coghlan swinging in a hammock at her place up in Westchester county studying several new parts she has to play this year and sending up wreaths of smoke from cigarettes made of the finest Latakia to be found in the market.

There are many others in the dramatic profession who indulge their tastes in this respect. Mlle. Ithea has a great fondness for the little Havana cigars that are made with special reference to ladies' smoking. Aimee is a constant and abject slave of the cigarette. She smokes it in fine Spanish style, even going so far as to exhale the smoke. It is said to be one of the causes of the extinction of her voice, which has marked her performances during late years.

Rose Mignon, the companion of Mme Aimee, is an eternal smoker. Indeed, all the foreign actresses who come here, prominent among them Theo and Bernhardt, smoke constantly when at home, and would not consider a dinner complete without a cigarette after it.

Charming little Ida Gilman likes her cigarette, and Geraldine Ulmer is said to have acquired its occasional habi during the last year.

A few years ago Margaret Mather liked an occasional cigarette, but she is said to have broken herself of the habit of late. A few years ago

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Charles R. Buckalew's unanimous nomination for Congress by the Eleventh Congressional District Democratic Conference yesterday is an event on which the citizens of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated without regard to party. Buckalew is one of the few men of public note who are bigger than any mere partisan can be, and his return to public life is a distinct gain not only to his State and his party but to the country at large. As a Democratic nomination in the Eleventh district is equivalent to an election, unless the incumbent dies before election day, Buckalew's success is assured by harmonious conclusion of what threatened at one time to be a bitter factional fight. The Democratic minority of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Fiftieth Congress promises to be a particularly strong team.

From the Scranton Republican.

For once the Democratic Eleventh District Congressional Conference dispatched its business with commendable promptness. This is such an unusual event that it is worthy of remark. There was, a few days ago, every evidence of a protracted and bitter fight and at one time it seemed possible it would be kept up until close to election day. The conference was not a very harmonious one, but with half a dozen candidates in the field, each hoping that the lightning would strike in his direction, this was not to be expected. Buckalew's friends proved themselves good managers, as was well known they would, and the result is his nomination. As a matter of fact the evidence that appeared on the surface all tended to show that Buckalew was entitled fairly to the conferrees from four of the seven counties or parts of counties. He had Columbia and Montour without dispute. It is believed that he had also the duly and legally chosed conferrees from both the Lackawanna and Luzerne portions of the district.

Since it is apparent to all that the Eleventh district must be represented in Congress by a Democrat, it is a gratification to know that the representative is a man who will add strength to the delegation from the State. With his large and varied experience in public life, as a State legislator, a foreign minister and a Senator of the United States, Charles R. Buckalew ought to make a strong and useful member of the National House of Representatives. For a number of years he has been in comparative retirement and it is not generally known to which wing of the Democratic party he adheres, nor is it probable he will pending an election, throw any light on the subject. Whether he will as a representative in Congress, go off with the Freetrade majority, as did Messrs. Storm, Scott and Swope at the recent session, or stand up with the more conservative tariff-reform minority headed by Randall, remains to be seen when the emergency presents itself.

Mr. Buckalew's ability is admitted by all, and on that account, certainly, he will prove a valuable acquisition to the Pennsylvania delegation. The Democrats of the Eleventh district assuredly deserve credit for having nominated by all odds the ablest and best qualified man among the lot of aspirants that presented themselves.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Ex-Senator Buckalew has been nominated for Congress in a strong Democratic district, and is, therefore, reasonably sure of being elected. The signs are that the Democrats of Pennsylvania intend to put their best men forward for Congress this year—and, though their Pennsylvania delegation may be small, it will be exceptionally strong.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The nomination of Mr. Charles R. Buckalew for Congress in the Eleventh district yesterday is a matter for congratulation throughout the country. Mr. Buckalew is more of a statesman than of a partisan. He has those intellectual qualities which make his entry into Congress a matter of State pride. Pennsylvania never has had reason, and never will have reason, to be ashamed of him. It will be a remarkable political occurrence—if Mr. Wallace be sent to Congress from the Twentieth district—that the two last Democratic United States Senators from Pennsylvania should simultaneously be chosen to represent the State in the House.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

The Greenbackers held their state convention at Harrisburg last week Wednesday, and made the following nominations: For governor, Robert J. Houston of Lancaster; lieutenant-governor, John Parker of Schuylkill auditor-general, Daniel S. Early of Dauphin; Secretary of Internal affairs Seth Hoagland, of Mercer; Congressman-at-large, Dr. Thompson of Venango. The platform is long and breezy. It sets forth that the evils which brought about the organization of that party continue to exist, and that the two old parties have ignored these evils; it denounces the policy of contraction pursued by the government, and demands that every acre of unearned railroad land be forfeited, and that all public lands be reserved for actual settlers only; it demands that after 1900 the government shall obtain possession by purchase of all lands held by alien non-residents, and that after Jan. 1 1887 aliens shall not be allowed to acquire title to lands; it demands absolute protection to American labor; it declares the present system of taxation to be wrong in theory and vicious in practice; it demands the immediate repeal of the conspiracy law, favors a practical eight-hour law, the prohibition of the employment of children under 15 years of age, and of convict labor contracts, and favors granting of liberal pensions to all who served in the war of 1861-5, and demands sufficient appropriation to improve all streams and make them free. There is nothing new in it.

The Greenback party will be run this year as a republican side show.

MR. BLACK'S ACCEPTANCE

A BOLD DELIVERANCE ON STATE ISSUES.

The following is Lieutenant Governor Black's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor:

YORK, Pa., September 16, 1886.

GENTLEMEN: I desire to acknowledge again, in this more public manner, the courtesy with which you have discharged the duty imposed upon you by the Democratic Convention. It was understood, when you presented the official notification of my nomination for Governor, that I would at a later period make a more formal response.

I am the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor. The questions o be resolved by the election relate .o the management of the State government exclusively, and I am concerned now, as I would be if elected, about nothing else.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Pennsylvania has a Constitution. All her officials take a solemn obligation to support and defend it. Shall it be enforced in all its parts and upon all persons alike? None of its provisions are openly resisted and defied by any respectable number of persons, except those contained in Articles XVI. and XVII. Their scope and purpose are well known. They were framed to secure to the people their equal and lawful rights upon the highways of the Commonwealth. Their due enforcement under "appropriate" acts of Assembly would injure no honest business and disturb no legitimate interest. On the contrary, it would promote the welfare of the entire people, including that of the shareholders of the transportation companies themselves. Their best interests are intimately associated with the general interests of the Commonwealth, under whose wise policy they are created, regulated and protected. The hand which breaks the sanctity of law in one case weakens it in all. The aggressor who defies the Constitution to seize a wrongful advantage to day, invokes it to-morrow for his own protection. Least of all can corporations, in the enjoyment of public grants for public purposes, afford to disregard its wholesome restrictions. To do so is almost necessarily to arouse among freemen a spirit which may seek, and, in numerous instances, has sought, reclamation by proceedings as little in accord with fundamental law and vested rights as those which provoked it. We propose to hold the shield of the Constitution over all alike and behind it there is no place for extortion on the one hand or for confiscation on the other. The articles in question must be enforced. The people are determined that they shall be, and that the abuses which they were intended to correct shall cease. On this important subject there has never been any doubt about the attitude of the Democratic party, and I believe I am its nominee to-day, principally because there is no doubt about mine. And in this we are happily not alone. Every party but one, offering State candidates at the pending election, concurs with ours in the demand for enforcement of those provisions, and the election of a Legislature which will pass the "appropriate legislation."

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The enforcement of the articles of the Constitution relative to railroads, telegraphs and canals would in itself afford a large measure of relief to the productive industries of the State and to the manual laborers employed in them. But the latter require more than this. They have special grievances demanding special remedies. Upon some of them the convention spoke freely and unequivocally, and in accepting the nomination I, of course accept the platform. Should I be elected, I would invite the cordial cooperation and the considerate advice of the duly appointed represen tatives of all labor organizations of the State, with reference not merely to the rights but to the needs of the people. Through a long series of years their influence has scarcely been perceptible in our legislation. While the lobbies swarm with the well-paid and expert agents of other interests, the laborer labored on in his vocation, trusting to the honor of his official representatives. The result is a mass of laws in which every interest but his is carefully provided for, while he is cunningly restricted in the most important concern of his life. Others may combine to limit production and suspend his employment; to raise the price of the necessaries of life or to lower the wages which purchase them; but should he combine with his fellows to market his labor at better rates he is too frequently charged with disorders for which he is not primarily responsible; prosecuted under laws which are but a slight modification of the barbarous conspiracy laws; confronted by police representing the employer, instead of the public authority; and not unfrequently he is cast adrift while imported laborers, aliens to his blood and country, are brought forward to take his job and eat the bread of his children. He sees the wealth of the country increasing in a ratio almost appalling; but he also sees it concentrating in the hands of a very few, and he knows there is something essentially wrong in those laws which permit such a division of the common produce of capital and labor. What he wants principally is a free field and a fair one; a repeal of the laws which circumscribe him, with a careful revision, followed by a vigilant enforcement of those which protect his life and health while at work and insure him the regular payment of his earnings in honest cash.

Some time since I was appealed to by miners in the Monongahela Valley to aid them in securing the appointment of coal and iron policemen, who might be employed in the interests of the men, to protect them against systematic swindling by false weighing on the tipples. They said that such plundering of the workmen was systematic and extensive, and was the main cause of the disastrous strike then prevailing in that region. But when I came to examine the law I found that the Governor might appoint any number of those peculiar coal and iron policemen, at the instance, in the pay and for the exclusive purposes of the employers, but not one for the benefit of the men, however clear the necessity or urgent the appeal. This is a practical illustration of what I mean when I say that the laborers' interests have been studiously and cruelly subordinated to the interests of others.

During the past year Pennsylvania, in common with many other States, has felt profoundly, and to her sore cost, the throes of labor madly seeking the betterment of its condition, with the redress of wrongs known to exist the remedies for which are but vaguely understood. The losses inflicted by these recurring struggles are simply tremendous and incalculable. They fall heavily upon all classes, and upon none more heavily than the workingmen themselves. Must they go on forever? Such wide tumults among men ordinarily sober and industrious, such vast sacrifices of bread and peace by multitudes of intelligent and orderly citizens are not without grave cause. I believe they will cease, and cease only when the wage-earner is placed upon the dead level of legal equality with the wage-payer, at every stage and in every particular of the several transactions between them. Men of conservative minds have witnessed the beneficial results of the progress of labor in self-organization, with intense satisfaction. Such organization, completed and perfected, promises apparently justice, order and repose to all the interests concerned. Why not give to it the sanction of the law and the protection of the State?

Incorporation may prove to be the simple but beneficent expedient of which all modern society appears to be in common search. The remedy for all public and private wrongs must be in the law; and industry organized under the law, and with the protection of the law that is given to capital, would find its own safety in the just restraints of the law, which make the rights of person and property sacred under our free institutions.

THE BURDEN ON REAL ESTATE.

Like the men who work for daily or weekly wages, the agricultural people, with even less excuse for the dereliction, have neglected the care of their own interests, and by reason of protracted failure to employ the necessary instrumentalities of mutual organization and representation in the government they find the burdens of the State resting more heavily upon their fields than upon any other form of property of equal value. While their lands are depreciated and their produce undersold in their own markets in consequence of discriminations against local freights, the revenue and tax laws are made to bear upon them with undue and excessive exactions.

THE PROHIBITION ISSUE.

There is, I believe, but one other distinct question of State policy involved in the election of this year. One of the political parties has avowed its purpose to pass through two successive Legislatures and submit to the people a Constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth. A third party, constituting in themselves that "respectable portion of the people" referred to by the others in their platform, insist upon immediate and total prohibition by legislative enactment, without waiting upon the needless and tedious process of amendment. Neither of these parties looks toward indemnification for the large amounts of private property which must be measurably destroyed by the enactment of such a law or the adoption of such an amendment. The Democratic party has, on the other hand, from its formation, consistently opposed sumptuary laws, "which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty."

But this denial of the right of prohibition implies the duty of regulation: and though the just power of the State does not extend to the prescription of the drink, diet or dress of the individual man, it does extend to the prevention of any abuse of his private right affecting his neighbor or society at large and I favor the enactment of any laws, however stringent, which may be necessary to that purpose, and, in any event, the rigid enforcement of those now in existence. Conscious of the terrible evils of excessive indulgence, we do not attempt to eradicate them by a species of legislation which has never failed to increase them, but which inevitably brings on the desperate resistence of the citizen, who feels himself deprived of a natural right, and with it a train of illicit crimes and ruinous disorders. I cannot better conclude this paragraph than by the following passage from the hand of the illustrious Tilden:

"Such legislation springs from a misconception of the proper sphere of government. It is no part of the duty of the State to coerce the individual man except so far as his conduct may affect others, not remotely and consequentially, but by violating rights which legislation can recognize and undertake to protect. The opposite principle leaves no room for individual reason and conscience, trusts nothing to self-culture and substitutes the wisdom of the Senate and Assembly for the plan of moral government ordained by Providence. The whole progress of society consists in learning how to attain, by the independent action or voluntary association of individuals, those objects which are at first attempted only through the agency of government, and in lessening the sphere of legislation and enlarging that of the individual reason and conscience. Our American institutions have recognized this idea more completely than it has yet been recognized by the institutions of any other people, and the Democratic party has generally been the faithful guardian of its progressive development. * * * To-day, while it is in favor of sobriety and good morals, it disowns a system of coercive legislation which cannot produce them but must create many serious evils, which violates constitutional guarantees and sound principles of legislation, invades the rightful domain of the individual judgment and conscience, and takes a step backward toward that barbarian age when the wages of labor the prices of commodities, a man's food and clothing, were dictated to him by a government calling itself paternal."

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

These appear to me to be the definite issues to be determined by the election. They are none of them partisan questions. They concern deeply and vitally the most important interests of society, and each of them involves the permanent welfare of entire classes of our people. Will the voters permit merely partisan considerations to determine their actions upon them? I can not think so. They have heretofore shown that when parties have fallen under corrupt or reckless control, and a supreme public necessity arose, they knew how to assert the sovereign power of an enlightened people. They did so when the Constitution was adopted, notwithstanding the resistance of the same political combinations and the same monopoly interests which now obstruct its enforcement. They did so four years ago, when they found it imperatively necessary to rescue the Commonwealth from unworthy hands. They have had no occasion to regret the largely nonpartisan decisions then rendered. On the contrary, the new Constitution has proved an unmixed blessing in just so far as it has been respected and obeyed, and the Democratic executive brought into power by the independent action of a great number of citizens has given us an honest, frugal, and irreproachable administration. It cannot be supposed they will now go to the polls and deliberately decree a relapse to the servitude of the past. The personal characters of candidates, so they be commonly respectable, should be but lightly weighed against questions of such gravity. The best of men are sometimes sunk into abject helplessness by adverse surroundings. The last governor of Pennsylvania but one, the intellectual peer of any one who ever occupied the place, moved by a sense of "self-respect" and patriotic duty, sounded "a note of warning to the whole people" against the choice of a Chief Magistrate owing allegiance to any power but that of the people, and especially against any one under the malig influences which, in spite of his nobler instincts, had succeeded in obstructing and perverting his administration.

It was a warning to be remembered.

Very sincerely yours,

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

The Philadelphia *Press* calls Mr. Buckalew a Free Trader. Will the *Press* kindly point to a single speech or expression of Mr. Buckalew's that indicates that he is a Free Trader? The *Press* cannot do this, but then it calls everybody a Free Trader who is not in favor of maintaining the present high and unjust tariff, though both parties have promised in their platforms to revise it.

East Benton.

A copious rain, accompanied by a heavy wind, thunder and lightning, passed over this place last Friday afternoon, during which Charley Good's barn, near Waterton, Huntington township, Luzerne county, was struck by lightning and wholly consumed with contents—a large crop of hay and grain and a very fine colt. A light insurance, on building only.

Bendertown has now a pair of capital blacksmiths, store, shoeshop and a croquet plat occupied almost day and night. Happy, prosperous Bendertown! U. S. mail deposit box, fastened to outside door jamb of shoeshop—branch office of Van Camp.

Mrs. Michael Beishline, of Bendertown, had a paralytic stroke last Sunday a week, from which she is slowly recovering. She was at the time on a visit to her daughter's, Mrs. Seibert, of Salem.

Clell Shultz, of Benton township, a young man about 21 years of age, also had a slight attack of paralysis a short time ago.

Rev. Wm. R. Campbell, formerly of Orangeville was married to Miss Agnes Horne of New York City on the 15th inst.

The buckwheat crop is better than the corn crop.

Blasting on the B. & S. can be heard almost daily. Now who says we get no railroad?

Buckalew for Congress and Freeze for State Senator, hurrah!

The Combs and Iola base ball clubs played a game at Benton last Saturday afternoon, and again the Iolas went home rejoicing, at being slightly left.

The fair will be the all absorbing topic from this on till after its conclusion.

The "Fox chase" will not be an exciting one this fall as he is too far in advance of the Republican "hounds." He can't be "hol'd" short of the Legislature. A tracking snow is always desirable for a good chase, but all conditions will be supplied when we get Freeze fairly on the track. Fox, Fritz, and Freeze will make a strong legislative team.

Wesley Kile and wife of Sugarloaf, were visiting their son James, at Cambra, last Saturday and Sunday. Wesley drove a "staving" good span of match horses.

Stanley McHenry, son of Hon. James McHenry, of Cambra is an excellent musician. He displayed some splendid music on the piano in the parlor on last Sunday evening. He and his sister Eva jointly played a choice piece entitled "Artist Life Waltz." The family also sang a couple of pieces to the tune of that instrument.

100 Doses

One Dollar. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which this can be truly said; and it is an unanswerable argument as to the strength and positive *economy* of this great medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs, barks, etc., long and favorably known for their power in purifying the blood; and in combination, proportion, and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla is *peculiar to itself.*

"*For economy* and comfort we use Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. C. BREWSTER, Buffalo.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla takes *less time and quantity* to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without it in the house." MRS. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chili, N. Y. 100 *Doses*

One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, all humors, boils, pimples, general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, and all affections caused by impure blood or low condition of the system. Try it.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. I took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself entirely cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, and my head relieved of the bad feeling. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used, and should not know how to do without it." MARY L. PEBLE, Salem, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar.

NOTICE OF SCIRE FACIAS.

No. 75 December Term, 1885.

Millard H. Dally, admr. of Eleanor Lockard, dec'd, to the use of the heirs o. Eleanor Lockard, dec'd.

Vs.

Maria J. Headley, surviving exrx. of Samuel F. Headley, dec'd, who was ex'r of Eleanor Lockard and the heirs of said Samuel F. Headley, deceased.

To Maria J. Headley, EXRX., Helen Thomas Headley, widow, and Wm. Thomas Head'ey and Helen Thomas Headley, children of a. Boyd Headley, deceased, Elizabeth Bently, widow, and Chas. Bently, Bessie Bently and Josefa Bently, children of James P. Bently, deceased, and Rose Headley widow, and Frank M. C. Headley, Lizzie Headley, Maria J. Headley and John B. Headley, children of Frank Headley, deceased.

Whereas, an *Alias Scire Facias* has issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co., as of the above stated No. and Term to revive and continue lien of judgment No. 388 May Term, 1879, and whereas it is ordered by the court that the writ shall be served as to those residing out of the county, by publishing the substance thereof in one newspaper in the county for three successive weeks in accordance with the 3d section of Rule XX of Rules of Court, to-wit:

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said county greeting: Whereas, Millard H. Dally, admr. of Eleanor Lockard, deceased, to the use of the heirs of Eleanor Lockard, deceased, plaintiffs lately in our Court of Common Pleas, for the county aforesaid, before the Judges of the said Court at Bloomsburg, to-wit: In the term of May, No. 388 in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, by the judgment of the said Court, did recover against Maria J. Headley, surviving exrx. of Samuel F. Headley, dec'd, who was ex'r of Eleanor Lockard, and the heirs of the said Samuel F. Headley, dec'd, defendants, as well a certain debt of four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventeen cents, as also four dollars and forty-five cents for their costs and charges, which Levy sustained by occasion of the detention of that debt, whereof the said defendants are convictest, &c., as appears of record, &c., commanding the said defendants that they be and appear before our Judges at Bloomsburg, at our Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiffs ought not to have execution against them and also show cause why the said judgment ought not to be revived and continue a lien on their real estate during another period of five years, according to the Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient.

Witness the Hon. William Elwell, Esq., at Bloomsburg, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

WM. H. SNYDER, Prothonotary.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff. [augr.

LIVER COMPLAINT

SYMPTOMS: *Bad breath; a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; pain in the back, sides or joints, often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough, often mistaken for consumption.*

How Cured.

"I have been afflicted many years with dyspepsia, sick headache and affection of the kidneys caused by torpid liver. I have tried a great many remedies and physicians prescriptions without success, health failing all the time. During last Fall and Winter I was obliged to suspend the most of my labor in my field of Home Missionary work on account of my health. Early this Spring I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator, and have had more real good health since then than for years before. I use the medicine to relive me when, by exposure or over-exertion, I discover the symptoms of my disease returning. The Regulator relieves me a once, and is more satisfactory in its effects than anything of the kind I ever tried. I have also used it with good success in my family to ward off bilious attacks."—Jos. E. WHEELER Cumberland Pres. Minister, Lebanon, Mo.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.
of York.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
R. BRUCE RICKETTS.
of Luzerne.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM J. BRENNAN.
of Allegheny.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
MAXWELL STEPHENSON.
of Philadelphia.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA.
of Huntingdon.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.
Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the 11th District.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
JOHN G. FREEZE.
Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the 24th District.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
A. L. FRITZ,
Of Bloomsburg.
JAMES T. FOX,
Of Beaver Township.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JAMES LAKE,
Of Scott Township.
C. G. MURPHY,
Of Centralia.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

BEAVER—Levi Michael, George Dreisbach, Isaac Klingerman, Moses Schlicher, J. P. Fry, Jesse Ruttenhouse.
BERWICK, E—h. D. Seely, Freem.n Sitler, Jacob W. Campbell, Hiram W. Bowe.r
BERWICK, W—John Frantz, George A. Carey, Will T. Snyder.
BENTON—Emanuel Laubach, Benton; Frank T. Shultz, Raven Creek; George Gibbons, Cambra; Reuben Sherired, Benton.
BLOOM, E—John B. Casey, C. B. Robbins, C. H. Campbell, Chas. R. Housel.
BLOOM, W—Guy Jacoby, David Girton, John Wellver, Jas. M'Bride.
BRIARCREEK—Geo. Michael, Geo. W. Miller, William Lemon, Cyrus Smith.
CATAWISSA—Wm. T. Creasy, Wm. Berkheimer, Wm. Schuck, Allen Barrett.
CENTRALIA—Michael W. Brennan, David Walsh, John Hennessy.
CENTRE—J. F. Rink, John Wanich, Sanderson Hagenbuch, Arthur Creasy, A. J. Kocher, Albert Kelchner, Levi Remley.
CONYNGHAM, N—Robt Canfield, Patrick J. Cain, William Callagy.
CONYNGHAM, S—John P. Hannon, Patrick Healy.
FISHINGCREEK—James Hartman, J. M. Ammerman, No man M'Henry, Samuel Coleman.
FRANKLIN—R. S. McHenry, Jonathan Loreman, Jacob Artley.
GREENWOOD—A. J. Derr, Derr's P. O.; John Leggott, Iola; Jacob Wellver, Eyer's Grove; Wm. Black, Rohrsburg; Phil. Young, Millville.
HEMLOCK—Matt's Girton, Simon Reichard, Lawrence L. Hartman, Jacob Martz.
JACKSON—Frank Trivelpiece, J. W. Kitchen, Frank Fritz.
LOCUST—A. M. Johnson, Christian Small, Charles Beaver, Adam Dimmick.
MADISON—Charles H. Fruit, Baltis Sterling, John M. Smith.
MAIN—Gilbert Shuman, Freas Bowman, George Breish.
MIFFLIN—Isaac Andreas, C. W. Hess, E. Schweppenheiser.
MONTOUR—James Quick, Rupert; Henry Lazarus, Grovania; L. W. Baylor, Catawissa.
MT. PLEASANT—Sam'l Hartzel, Lightstreet, Mack Beeler, Mordansville; Isaac Appleman, Wellversville.
ORANGE—L. M. Sieppy, Theodore Rush, Miles Belong.
ROARINGCREEK—James Knittle, Wm. B. Houck, Leander Fetterman.
PINE—D. R. Gordner, Pine Summit, J. R. Fowler, Pine Summit; Daniel Robbins, Derr's.
SCOTT, W—L. M. Kelchner, A. C. Hidlay.
SCOTT, E—B. F. Reighard, Eli Schneidman, Wm. Savage.
SUGARLOAF—Alfred Cole, Daniel Steadman, Aaron Fritz, E. P. Laubach.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Wilson A. Thomas, late of Greenwood Township, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Wilson A. Thomas, late of Greenwood Twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned admr., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

A. P. YOUNG, Millville, Pa.,
sept24 6t. Administrator.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said court on the fourth Monday of September, A. D., 1886, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute:

1. The first account of R. C. Neal, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., of Wm. C. Hurley deceased, late of Bloomsburg, and by virtue thereof trustee of the residue &c., of the estate.

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.
Bloomsburg, Sept, 3, 1886.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county on Monday the 27th day of September A. D. 1886 at three o'clock in the afternoon, under the corporation act of 1874 and the supplements thereto, by Edward Williams, R. F. Dyke, John Lamnet, John Lewis and John E. Davis for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Odd Fellows Temple and Hall Association of the borough of Centralia, Columbia Co., Pa." the character and object of which is for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a public hall in said Borough of Centralia and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said act and its supplements.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
Solicitor.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following widow's appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia Co., on the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1886, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

Tracy Michael Est, dec'd, Bloomsburg, personalty, $250.00.

Billig Chas. Est., dec'd, Locust, personalty, $300.00.

Kostenbauder, Geo. L. Est. dec'd, Catawissa; personalty $300.00.

Miller John Est., dec'd, Hemlock; personalty, $300.00.

Fealer Eli Est., dec'd, Fishingcreek; personalty, $47.66; realty, $256.34.

Sitler Wm. Est., dec'd, Briarcreek; personalty, $49.27; realty, $250.73.

McHenry Silas Est., dec'd, Fishingcreek; personalty, $300.00.

Eves T. Elwood, Est., dec'd, Greenwood; realty, $300.00.

Worman Samuel A. Est., dec'd, Scott; personalty, $300.00.

Lorsman, Samuel Est., dec'd, Franklin; personalty $300.00.

Rupp Andrew, Est. dec'd, Locust; personalty, $40.00, realty, $260.00.

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 4, 1886.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, October 2, 1886,

2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot of ground, situate in the town of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of M. G. Hughes on the east by an alley and right of way of the Catawissa Railroad Co., on the south by land of George Stricker, and on the west by Front street, in said town, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house with a two-story frame kitchen annexed and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that other certain lot of ground situate in Roberts' addition to the town of Catawissa aforesaid, bounded on the north by property of Wm. McNeal, on the east by an alley, on the south by Walnut street, on the west by Third street, whereon is erected two two-story frame dwelling houses and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of M. V. B. Kline.

RHAWN, Atty. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, piece of land, situate in the township of Mt. Pleasant, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania. Bounded on the north by land of Godfrey Melick, on the west by land of Peter Jacoby, on the south by land of Hiram Thomas and on the east by land of Joseph Crawford, containing seventy-six acres of land, more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house, a barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of William Masters and to be sold as the property of C. G. Peacock, admr. of John Beagle, dec'd and Mary Beagle, wife of said John Beagle, dec'd, for the debt of he wife.

DEALER & HERRING, Attys. Lev. Fa.
SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1886,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain tract of land, situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a hickory, thence by lands of Wm. J. Hartman and the heirs of Jacob Hartman dec'd, South three and one-fourth degrees west eighty perches and one-half to a stone, thence by the lands of the heirs of John Balier south eighty-seven and one-fourth degrees east thirty-eight perches to a stone. Thence by land of John Hausch and Peter Heinbach south three degrees west twenty-six and eight-tenths perches to a white oak in line of land of Henry Geiger, thence by land of Henry Geiger north eighty-two degrees east sixty-one and three-tenth perches to a stake. Thence by land of John and Sylvester Purcell north two and one-half degrees east ninety-six and four-tenths perches to a white oak. Thence by land of John and Wm. Beauch, lands of Wm. Ivey, lands of John Gallagher, north eighty-eight and one-half degrees west one hundred and ninety-nine and two-tenths perches to a hickory, the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seven acres and ninety-eight perches, strict measure, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Elizabeth Cueber, wife of Thomas Cueber, vs. Emma L. Wands and John A. Wands, her husband, and to be sold as the property of Emma L. Wands and John A. Wands, her husband.

SCARLET & ANGLE, Attys. Lev. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Scott township, Columbia county, state of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by other part of this piece owned by McCormick & Angle, on the east by A. Snyder, on the south by lands of Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Co., on the west by lands of A. Snyder and ——— containing in width along the property or the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Co., three hundred and eighty feet, more or less, and in depth one hundred and ten feet, more or less, on which is erected a two-story frame building, formerly used as a planing mill, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of W. J. McCormick and F. C. Angle vs. J. M. Stookey and Espy Mfg. Co. terre tenants and to be sold as the property of J. M. Stookey & Espy Mfg. Co. terre tenants.

SCARLET & ANGLE, Attys. Lev. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situated in the Town of Bloomsburg bounded and described as follows to-wit; Beginning at a corner of Third street and Scotts alley, thence Northwardly along Scott's alley two hundred and six feet to Pine alley, thence westwardly forty-nine feet six inches to line of lot of Newton Boone, thence southwardly along line of lot of said Newton Boone two hundred and six feet to Third street, thence eastwardly along Third street, forty-nine feet six inches to corner of Third street and Scott's alley the place of beginning, on which are erected a large two story frame house, frame barn and out-buildings.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Charles W. Miller now to the use of Catawissa Deposit Bank and Nathan R. Creasy vs. Samuel Neyhard and to be sold as the property of Samuel Neyhard.

C. W. MILLER, Atty. Lev. Fa.
SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

AGENTS WANTED Drafts sent for outfit. Largest, best selling Nursery stock in the country. Unequaled facilities. Established 1865. Reference Nat'l Bank. Address, STONE & WELLINGTON, Fonthill Nurseries, Toronto, Ont. sep.17.4t.d.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 12th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the fourth Monday, being the 27th day of Sept. next to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 27th day of Sept. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 25th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the one hundred and tenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff

ELECTION NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Water Company will be held in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, October 12, 1886, at the office of F. P. Billmeyer, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business of the Company.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER,
sept17-it. Secretary.

D. LANCELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kansas, writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

T. E. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "Have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."

L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."

R. C. Plumpton,

25¢ A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy: Rheumatism, Sprains, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Kidney Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine, distinctive, and only safe remedy has our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. S. C. Moyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:56 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:43 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:15 a. m.	8:29 a. m.
10:39 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:02 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6:29 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6:44 p m

PUBLIC SALES.

Oct. 9. The administrator, &c., of John Springer deceased, will sell real estate in Hemlock township at 1 o'clock p. m. See advertisement,

GOOD BOARD.—Jurors, witnesses and others attending court can secure board at reasonable terms at Mrs. Jacoby's corner of Main and Market streets, near the Court House. Sept 17, 2 w *

WANTED.—Five wagons to peddle water melons for 3 weeks at Espy Island. Special prices to dealers. Don't delay. Must be sold this month regardless of prices.
DAVID GEISINGER.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Apply at D. Lowenberg's.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A good reliable local man to work Columbia county for the sale of New York State Nursery Stock. We will make special inducement to the right party. Address,
O. V. GREEN & Co.,
Scranton, Pa., or Geneva, N. Y.
Sept. 10, 5w*

LOST.—A leather covered memorandum book with the owner's name in it, somewhere in Bloomsburg. The owner will be suitably rewarded by returning it to Eli Mendenhall at the Commissioners' office.

FOR SALE.—A good kichen range and a large hot air furnace. The latter was taken out to put in steam heat. Very cheap. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—A good farm near Light Street containing over 97 acres, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. Also a timber tract of 75 acres in Jackson township. Apply to G. W. BARTCH,
tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—One new Sloan side bar buggy. One Sloan jump-seat carriage in good condition with shafts, pole and brake. One old buggy. One double heater. Inquire of L. E. Waller. july9

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell 40 or 50 acres, more or less, to suit purchasers, from the south side of his farm in Hemlock township. Three good springs of water, good building site, public road through the land, about 5 acres of timber, small stream of water through land. Price $15 per acre in payments. For particulars inquire of Reuben Bomboy, Buckhorn, or Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. J4,6 mos.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable property, on Market street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. nearly opposite Rev. D. J. Waller. Lot 61 feet in width and 198 feet in depth. An alley on the north and east, lot of D. J. Waller on the south. Market street on the west. The dwelling house is a large two story brick with Mansard roof water, gas and sewer drainage, a good large stable, good fruit, and good well of water.

Also a house and lot in Catawissa fronting on 3rd street, above Pine street, a good two story frame dwelling house with two story kitchen attached.
MICHAEL F EYERLY
April 7, '86. tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Spectacles, King's patent combination frames. We can sell you spectacles or eye glasses from twenty-five cents upwards at Clark's book store.

Personal.

Rev. J. V. Bodine, of Saddle River, N. J. was in town Wednesday visiting friends.

J. H. Mercer spent several days in Philadelphia this week on business and pleasure bent.

Alfred McHenry of Benton went to Philadelphia on Monday to buy fall goods for the firm of A. & H. McHenry.

Miss Anna Shipe, a niece of Mrs. Nuss, who has been spending several months here, left for Kansas City on Monday.

Court is in session this week at Danville.

Pens, pencils, slates, rules and erasers at Clark's book store.

The Danville Fair will be held October 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th.

Pens, pencils, penholders, inks, erasers, tablets, &c., at Clark's book store.

A teachers' examination will be held at Lightstreet on Thursday, September 30.

School books! school books! Everything needed in schools at Clark's book store.

H. H. Grotz' residence and the Bloomsburg Banking Company's rooms have been connected with the steam mains.

The wonderful 45-cent White Shirt—a large stock just received at
David Lowenberg's.

The dedication of the new Presbyterian church, in Orangeville, is expected to take place on Saturday, October 2, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The M. E. Church has been heated by steam for several years, by a boiler in the cellar. It is now being connected with the steam mains.

Photographs of the reunion (Brown's) in Oak Grove Park, Sept 15th, now ready, Price of group 50c.
H. A. M'KELLIP.
Photographer, Bloomsburg.

I. L. Rabb, the dentist, can always be found at his office.

Book bags, book straps, scratch books, writing pads, tablets, etc., at Clark's book store.

Alexander Bros. & Co. have further improved their store by placing new curtains in their show windows.

A beautiful stock of Boys' and Children's suits just received at the Popular Clothing Store of David Lowenberg.

Simon Sitler of Orange found an apple in his orchard that was 14 inches in circumference, and weighed one pound.

There will be no murder trial this court. Mrs. Conkey has recovered, and she visited her husband at the jail on Monday.

October 2 is the last day for paying tax. If you have not paid state or county tax within two years, you must pay by that time or lose your vote.

The prices tell, the quality sells.
Are you going to have some of the bargains in Fall and Winter Clothing just received at David Lowenberg's.

H. M. Hockman will have charge of the Boarding House again this year at the Berwick Fair, and this will insure everybody a first-class meal.

H. V. White's law office has recently been brightened up with fresh paint and new paper. The spirit of improvement seems to be prevalent everywhere.

If you are going to school you should examine our stock of blank books, scratch books, etc. Examine everything you need. You will find the prices all right at George A. Clark's book store.

Court next week. Our latch string is out and we shall be pleased to greet our friends and patrons, and show them through the largest and best equipped printing office in this section of the State.

Fall overcoats, ready made, equal to merchant tailor's in fit, style and quality, for half the price. Call and see for yourself at David Lowenberg's Popular Clothing Store.

Rev. L. Zahner will offer at public sale, at the Rectory of the Episcopal church, on Saturday, October 2, all his personal property, carriages, harnesses, household furniture, carpets, &c. Sale will commence at 2 o'clock.

Last Saturday was pay-day on the B. & S. road, when all hands got their wages in cash. Those who have been discouraging the enterprise by saying that the road could not pay its bills should be satisfied of their error now, and keep quiet.

Stand by those who stand by you.
We have now received a large assortment in Mens' Youths' and Boys Clothing. Call and examine before you go elsewhere and you will be satisfied that the right place to buy your Clothing is at David Lowenberg's Popular Clothing Store.

D. F. Seybert was placed in the jail last Saturday for burglary, for which he was some courts ago indicted. On Wednesday he was brought before Judge Lake and bail was entered for his appearance at court next week by Isaiah Bower and G. M. Lockard, in the sum of $1,000.

Voting tax must be paid not later than Oct. 2. Collector Stiles has the names of all who will lose their votes if they do not pay by that time, and he will receive the taxes at any time. On Oct. 2 he will be at his residence all day and evening so as to give all a fair opportunity. Don't neglect it.

The Brown picnic last week was a great success. Nearly 300 were in attendance. Many of them had known each other for years, but were not aware of any relationship until they got together and compared notes. It was decided to hold a reunion next year, and by that time a family history will be prepared.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Northumberland Presbytery, will be held at the Grove church, Danville, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 13 and 14. Those expecting to be present are requested to send their names to Mrs. Edwin Gearhart, Danville, as soon as possible.

There was considerable excitement at Berwick last Tuesday night. A number of Knights of Labor who had struck for higher wages at the rolling mill were ordered out of the company houses, and their wives formed a processsion and marched around making things lively for a time. It is all quiet now.

Moore Quick, who was burned at Neal's furnace recently, died last Friday. He was a son of the late Grier Quick of Rupert and was an honest, industrious and reputable citizen. The funeral was held at the Lutheran church on Sunday afternoon and the attendance was very large. He leaves a widow and one child.

Steam will be turned on to the mains by the Steam Heating Co. as soon as the weather gets cool enough to demand it. New boilers have been contracted for, and should have been put in by this time, but the contractors are behind time in filling the order. The large number of steam takers rendered the enlargement necessary.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 16th contains an item concerning the mortgage of the B. & S. R. R. which appeared originally *verbatim* in the COLUMBIAN of the 10th. The *Patriot* dates it the 15th, and heads it "Special dispatch to the Patriot." It would have been much fairer to have credited it properly to this paper, instead of trying to palm it off as telegraphic news.

While at Syracuse last week Mr. M. C. Sloan had a paralytic stroke in the depot as he was about to purchase a ticket for Scranton. He fell on the floor striking his head. His illness was no doubt caused by rapid walking in the hot sun to catch the train. He was alone, but was well cared for over night and was sent home the next day, reaching here on Saturday evening. He has been confined to his bed ever since.

"We have got 'em on the list."
All the pretty new styles, all the new shape. Come, look, and you will be surprised at the Fall and Winter stock of
DAVID LOWENBERG.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Sept. 21, 1886:

John Fox, Miss Lizzie Guss, Nathan Hendershott, Mr. Amos Jacoby, Chas. A. Koch, Dr. Wm. McCreever, Mrs. Hattie Miller, Mr. Joshua Merratt, Mr. G. M. Runyan, Mr. J. Wertz, E. D. White.

CARDS.

Mr. D. M. Kitchen.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

If you want a fall suit made up in city style by experienced workmen, first class style and fit guaranteed call and see the elegant line of imported and domestic goods now on hand at the popular merchant tailor of Bloomsburg, David Lowenberg.

A large stock of Fall Hats just received at David Lowenberg's.

The work of repairing and re-building the depot of the D. L. & W. is progressing nicely. The old depot has been moved up the road to make room for the new addition. The addition will be 60 feet and is intended mainly for a waiting room. The waiting room is to be 40x24 ft. and will be for both ladies and gentleman. There will be a baggage room of 10x24 feet. In front of the waiting room the platform is to be built very low—only about a foot above the rails of the track. This low-down platform for a width of 8 feet will run the entire leagth of the depot; but in front of the freight offices, and for a width of 16ft and 100 feet long the platform will be raised 3½ feet. From the platform in front of the freight offices to the low-down one in front of the waiting room there will be a gradual slope. The entire dimensions of the depot will be 24 ft. wide and 150 feet long, and a platform will be built all around it. Water closets will be connected with the sewer; there will be entrance from the north side of the building. The waiting room is to be furnished with all the modern conveniences. The entire work will be completed by the 1st. of November.

A nice line of furnishing goods newest in design in shirts, collars and neck ties just received at D. Lowenberg's.

About sunrise Tuesday morning, Bartley Albertson attempted to cross the Zaner bridge over the big Fishingcreek, with his traction engine, with separator and tank attached. When the engine got on the bridge and just as the separator reached it, the timbers began to creak, and the fireman ran off, but Albertson kept with the engine. The fireman had scarcely got off the bridge when it gave way. Albertson jumped up and held firmly to the rafters of the bridge and thus saved himself from being crushed. In falling the safety valve was knocked off and the steam escaped, filling the bridge, but fortunately Mr. Albertson was in position where the steam did not strike him. At the time of the accident there was 100 pounds of steam, that amount being necessary to propel the machinery. Only the fore part of the engine went down, the hinder part, together with separator and tank, being lodged on the abutment. A number of men were employed from Bloomsburg, who went up with tackle Wednesday evening to remove it. The engine weighed about 4½ tons. The bridge was a comparatively new one, having been built four or five years ago. It is a total wreck and must be re-built.

A nice line of Furnishing Goods—newest in design in Shirts, Collars and Neckties—just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Columbia County Poor Houses.

The *Republican* of last week prints an interview with General Agent Cadwallader Biddle of the State Board of Charities from the *Record*, in which he says, "In Columbia and Montour counties the poor houses are in a wretched condition. The chief evil in those places was found to be the insufficient separation of the sexes. In numerous cases births have been the result of this, and these illegitimate children have in turn to be supported by the county." He also speaks of the insufficiency of water for bathing purposes, and the absence of fire escapes.

So far as the birth of illegitimate children is concerned this does not apply to the Bloom Poor House. This institution was visited in August 1885 by the same agent that now makes these complaints and in his report which may be found on page lxviii of the Report of the Board of Public Charities for 1885 appears the following: "It (Bloom Poor House) consists of two houses, one of brick and one of frame. The inmates occupy the brick house, which is comfortable. Water is pumped into the house by a wind-mill on the bank of a creek some distance from the place, but is ample in quantity. There are two bath rooms in the building, and a furnace in the cellar supplies the heated air." No illegitimate children have been born there that were begotten on the premises, and the sexes are kept separate. Everything is as neat and clean as possible, and Superintendent McBride properly feels aggrieved that his establishment should be so misrepresented, unintentionally no doubt, but the remarks of Mr. Biddle seem to be applied to all the poor houses in the county.

If you want a Fall Suit, made up in City style, by experienced workmen, first-class style and fit guaranteed, call and see the elegant line of Imported and Domestic Goods now on hand at the Popular Merchant Tailor of Bloomsburg,
DAVID LOWENBERG.

Hymeneal.

On last Thursday, September 16th, a number of invited guests assembled at the home of Mrs. Hiram Pealer, Forks, to witness the marriage of her daughter, Ella R. Pealer to Mr. J. Harvey Hess of Berwick. At noon while a march was being played, the bridal party presented themselves before the officiating clergyman, Rev. A. Houtz. After the rite of marriage was solemnized and many heart-felt congratulations expressed, the guests retired to the dining hall and partook with evident relish of a bountiful repast. The whole occasion was enlivened by music from the organ by Miss Brown of Lightstreet and Miss Maggie V. Conner of Orangeville. The bridal party were made the recipients of many valuable and useful gifts which we trust will be tangible expressions of good will and wish in the new home. After the bridal party took their leave, accompanied a short distance with an "old shoe," the company dispersed, all feeling that it was good to be there.

Stillwater.

John V. McHenry is building a new barn at this place.

Mr. B. F. Edgar's new distillery is in successful operation.

The B. & S. R. R. Co. is erecting shanties at Stillwater. They will put a force of men to work here at once.

Edgar and Force have started a shingle mill. They manufacture a good shingle.

The democrats in this section are all happy because they are to have a chance to vote for their favorite leader, C. R. Buckalew. Hurrah for Buckalew!

John Sutton is delivering a series of lectures on the The Old Testament Prophesies and Their Fulfillment. They are very interesting and instructing. All should endeavor to hear them. Mr. Sutton is one of the ripest scholars in this part of the country.

A Perfect Tablet Press.

A new tablet press, called the Keystone, has been perfected and is now being manufactured by J. K Bittenbender, one of the publishers of this paper. The press is made mostly of iron and is light, strong and durable, having many advantages over any other press now on the market. He has recently made arrangements with the Mather Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, by which they became sole agents. Printers and publishers can secure these tablet presses through N. W. Ayer & Son, advertising agents, Philadelphia.

Fatal Accident.

On Saturday morning last while working around some machinery in I. W. McKelvy's Hemlock Flouring mills, Arthur Wilson's clothing caught in some cog wheels, and he was slowly drawn in until his side was so mangled that he died on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. The particulars are as follows: Roland Ikeler, the head miller, and C. W. Sterling were loading the mill wagon with bran, when Ikeler observed that the mill was not working right. He dropped his shovel and ran to the third floor where he found Wilson fast in the cogs. His shirt had been caught first as he was reacning over the wheels to clean machinery, and had drawn him in until he was lifted off his feet and was unable to help himself. He had reached up when first caught and one of his fingers was cut off in the wheels. When Ikeler found him he was suspended in the air and the cogs were sawing into his left side, and gradually drawing him in. It would have taken but a minute longer before he would have been literallly cut in two. Seizing him around the body Mr. Ikeler by main force tore the unfortunate young man from the grip of the cogs, and laying him on a pile of bags, rushed down stairs and stopped the mill and dispatched Mr. Sterling for a doctor. Drs. McKelvy and Reber were quickly on the ground, and an examination was made showing that several ribs on the left side were broken, the lung was torn loose from the ribs, and a piece of the lung torn off. As the sufferer inhaled air in his lungs it came out through the hole in his side. A consultation was held by Drs. McKelvy, Reber and Willits, and the decision was that his injuries were fatal, and nothing could be done for him. To attempt to dress his wounds would only cause him useless suffering, and all that could be done was to alleviate his pain by the administration of drugs.

Arthur Wilson was about 21 years of age, and was an exemplary young man. He was a son of O. T. Wilson, and grandson of B. F. Hartman. He had been for some years a member of St. Paul's P. E Church, and was always regular in his attendance at the services, and an active worker in the Young People's Guild, of which he was also a member.

He was learning the milling business at McKelvy's mill, and there he took great interest in his work, and was attentive and industrious in the discharge of his duties.

After he was informed that his injuries were fatal he showed no fear of death, saying that he had always tried to be a good boy, and was not afraid to die."

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning at half past ten, at the Episcopal church, Rev. L. Zahner officiating. Among the floral decorations was a beautiful cross contributed by the members of the Guild, and a wreath from the pall-bearers. The attendance was large, and the expression of sorrow at the untimely death of this estimable young man, and of sympathy for his friends, was universal.

After you have tried all over town for a good writing tablet and been discouraged, come to George A. Clark's book store.

A Sportsman's Manual.

As the autumnal gunning season draws nigh, a demand arises for information concerning the best ranges of game, and the water-ways most prolific of fowl. For the purpose of supplying such a demand, the Passenger Department of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company has published a work entitled "A Paradise for Gunners and Anglers." The little volume is an exhaustive treatise on the game birds, water fowl, and fishes of the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Peninsulas, their haunts, habits and characteristics. An excellent map of the territory, showing the location of streams and the means of access, and handsome illustrations of the rarer specimens of birds and fish serve both to embellish and contribute to the interest of the book. Information as to the game laws, the time when certain game most abound, the procurement of guides, boats, &c., and in fact everything which would make the way of the sportsman clear, is furnished in ample detail.

The book is distributed gratuitously and may be procured by addressing James R. Wood, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oculist and Aurist.

Dr. J. H. Moore of Pittston, late of Philadelphia, will visit the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg every two weeks on Saturday from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. or later, beginning Saturday Aug. 28th for the purpose of treating all diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, fitting glasses etc. Dr. Moore is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of several years standing, and has had thorough training in his specialties in the hospitals of Philadelphia. The Dr. can furnish references from some of the leading physicians and specialists of Philadelphia and from physicians in Pittston, Tunkhannock, and other towns of that vicinity.

Accounts Filed.

The following accounts have been filed in the Register's office and will be confirmed September 27 unless exceptions are filed: estates of John Johnston, Julia A. Puff, John Achenbach, W. J. Davis minor, Benjamin Hicks, Emanuel Savage, U. J. Bird, J. J. Hartzel, W. J. Allen, Michael Mensch, A. L. Davis, Joseph Kline, Louisa Nuss, Daniel Nuss, trustee, Daniel Censel Lavilla Creasy minor, James Barton, Stephen Crawford; W. M. Dewitt, Geo. Fedder, George Ohl, J. B. Cornelison, Elizabeth Shuman, Levi Miller, Abraham Lillie.

Consumption Can be Cured.

Not by any secret remedy, but by proper, healthful exercise and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, containing the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Prescribed universally by physicians. Take no other.

It is estimated that there are one hundred thousand sufferers from hay fever in the United States; a number about four times greater than the regular standing army. This number could be reduced to a mere regiment if all would resort to Ely's Cream Balm.

A fresh, clean lot of box papers—just opened at Clark's book store.

MARRIAGES.

KLINE—MUSGRAVE.—At Orangeville, September 15, 1886, by Rev. C. K. Canfield, J. Frank Kline, of Orangeville, to Miss Sadie A. Musgrave, of Wellversville, Pa.

HARTZEL—HELDEBRANDT.—At the Reformed church, Bloomsburg, by Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, Sept. 15, 1886, Mr. Stephen C. Hartzel to Mrs. Margaret E. Heldebrandt, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

WATKINS—BEVAN.—On Wednesday, September 22, 1886, at the M. E. Parsonage, Bloomsburg, by Rev. F. B. Riddle, Mr. George Watkins to Miss Maud Bevan, both of Centralia, Columbia county, Pa.

MR BUCKALEW NOMINATED.

A Turbulent Beginning Ends in Harmony.

The Congressional Conference for the 11th district met at the Wyoming Valley House, Wilkes-Barre, on Thursday, the 16th inst. We had hoped to be able to publish the official report of the proceedings, but the secretaries have not furnished it, and we therefore take the following report from the *Leader*:

The conference was called to order by the Chairman of the Congressional Committee, Peter McCann, of Montour county, who directed Dr. Trimmer, the Secretary of the Committee, to read the roll of conferrees which had been prepared by the committee. Here a scene of confusion was inaugurated by the contestants from Luzerne and Lackawanna, led by Matt Long, of lower Luzerne, who bellowed like the Bull of Bashan against what he was pleased to term the usurpation of the Secretary in placing the conferrees from Luzerne and Lackawanna, who had a prima facie right to seats, on the roll. The loud talk and disorder continued for some time, but the Chairman of the committee remained firm in his stand that the conferrees having a prima facie right to seats must stay on the roll and have a voice in the organization of the conference.

A conferree moved that M. F. Coolbaugh, of Monroe be elected chairman, and put the motion himself and declared Coolbaugh elected. Another conferree nominated J. C. Yocum, of Columbia county, for chairman, and amid great confusion the chairman put the motion and declared Yocum elected. He took the chair vacated by Mr. McCann, after which Mr. Coolbaugh addressed the conference, pleading for harmony and stating that under such circumstances he could not act as Chairman and asked that another vote might be taken and the matter be decided decently and in order. Mr. Yocum held that he had been declared elected by the Chairman of the Committee and should act as such until the Conference decided otherwise. Dr. Trimmer was then elected Secretary, amid the refusal of a portion of the conferrees to vote and their protest against such action. The confusion and disorder still prevailing, interlarded by lucid intervals during which E. H. Rauch, of Carbon, made two or three speeches denouncing Dr. Trimmer and the action which had been taken as un-Democratic, etc. After long waiting the Chairman asked if there was any action to be taken on contested seats. Nobody presented any contests at that point and the Chairman then said if there was no other business before the conference they would proceed to name candidates for Congress.

Charles Schuter, of Hazleton, nominated Hon. Charles R. Ruckalew; Hon. D. Van Auken, of Pike, then arose and asked for fifteen minutes time in which to retire for consultation with Hon. George Rowland, his candidate. This was granted him by the chair and the conference took a recess. After assembling a motion to adjourn was agreed to. When the conference re-convened the Chairman announced that the Lackawanna contest was the first business to be acted upon. The case was presented on Duggan's side by Dr. Seims, of Goldsboro, who, when he concluded had convinced almost everybody that they had no case at all and that it had been a regular set-up affair to keep Lackawanna from having a voice in the organization. E. J. Lynott, one of the regular conferrees, presented their side of the case, which completely knocked the bottom out of the other side. A lull of some time occurred here caused by nobody making a motion to determine the question one way or the other. Finally, after another recess had been taken, the Chairman stated that the question was whether the conferrees whose names were on the roll from Lackawanna county should be displaced and the contestants admitted, upon which the roll was called, resulting in 12 nays and no yeas, the chairman declaring the regular conferrees from Lackawanna entitled to their seats. The conference then adjourned until nine o'clock the next morning.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

Soon after this adjournment the conferrees from Pike, Monroe, Carbon and the fixed-up contestants from Lackawanna and Luzerne, counselled together at the end of the portico of the hotel, and finally concluded to organize a conference of their own. They returned to the room that had been occupied, when Mr. Van Auken stated that he had been requested by the conferrees of these counties to call the conference to order, which he did and moved that M. F. Coolbaugh, of Monroe, be elected temporary chairman, which was done. E. H. Rauch, of Carbon, was made Secretary. A roll was prepared and called when it was found that the conferrees from Pike, Carbon and Monroe and the contestants from Lackawanna and Luzerne answered. Notice of contest from these last two counties was entered by the Secretary and the statement made that these two counties could not vote until the contest was decided, thus leaving only nine conferrees, which was 2 less than a quorum to transact business. On motion of Van Auken the Secretary was directed to notify the regular conferrees from Lackawanna and Luzerne that a conference was in session before which they might appear if they saw fit to do so. A recess for fifteen minutes was then taken, during which the Secretary served notices on Dr. Trimmer, of Luzerne, and E. J. Lynott, of Lackawanna.

When the conferrees re-assembled, the Secretary gave notice of what he had done and stated it was very doubtful whether the gentlemen served with notices would pay attention to them. The question whether they would adjourn until morning was considered. Mr. Derling, of Carbon, said that Mr. Rowland and Mr. Storm had stated that under the circumstances they did not want and would not take a nomination from that part of the conference. That Mr. Klotz had signified a willingness to stand as a candidate if they would nominate him before they adjourned. If they waited until morning it was doubtful what he would do. Some were dubious as to the propriety of making a nomination and an adjournment was made until 8 o'clock next morning.

Friday morning the candidates and conferrees were up early and there seemed to be a disposition at once to harmonize matters. Messrs. Buckalew, Storm, Klotz and Rowland held short conversations with each other and discussed a proposition made by Mr. Coolbaugh, of Monroe. That gentleman, who along with others, had the night before resolved not to meet with the conference as originally organized, suggested to Mr. Storm early in the morning that as it was desirable to have but one candidate and harmony in the district, and as Mr. Buckalew would be eminently satisfactory to the Democracy of the entire district, if his friends would agree to have an organization made by the five counties in which there was no contests and let them name the candidate without Luzerne and Lackawanna where there were contests, taking any action, that Monroe would cast her vote for Buckalew, Mr. Storm at once assented and when the matter was broached to Pike and Carbon, they also agreed to it with the consent of Messrs. Rowland and Klotz. The Lackawanna men, both the regular conferrees and the contestants agreed to this, but Cassidy and his men from Luzerne, at first refused to have anything to do with it. The question having reached so near an amicable solution, the conferrees from these counties were not willing to have their plans upset by one man and gave Cassidy and his conferrees to understand that if they continued in opposition they would be set down upon. With this understanding the conference reassembled at 10 o'clock. M. F. Coolbaugh, of Monroe, moved that J. C. Yocum, of Columbia county, be elected permanent chairman. This was carried, and J. S. McBride, of Montour, and J. O. Greenawald, of Monroe, were elected secretaries. Van Auken, of Pike, moved that the roll of uncontested counties be called and the conferrees therefrom vote for the nomination of a candidate for Congress. This motion prevailed. Mr. Coolbaugh then arose and in a highly eulogistic speech nominated Hon. Charles R Buckalew for Congress. Mr. Van Auken seconded it, paying a high tribute to Mr. Buckalew's ability, integrity and sterling Democracy. E. H. Rauch, of Carbon, also spoke in high terms of praise of the candidate.

The roll was then called and the conferrees from Carbon, Columbia, Montour, Monroe and Pike all voted for Buckalew, giving him fifteen votes in all, and the chairman declared him the unanimous choice of the Democracy as its candidate for Congress in the Eleventh district. A committee was appointed and Mr. Buckalew was brought before the conference.

He said: Gentlemen, in addition to expressing my sincere and heartfelt thanks in the usual form over the honor you have conferred upon me, I desire to say, that the nomination is peculiarly gratifying to me because it comes from a body ultimately harmonious. It is a good thing for brethren to dwell together in unity. Democrats disagree like all people who have minds of their own as to ways and methods, but they ultimately get together for a common cause. We are united in this district as the party is in the great and powerful Commonwealth. From this Conference I shall go to take my part in the canvass for the excellent State ticket nominated at Harrisburg. For this cause and the cause of Democracy, I ask your earnest, sincere and active work. By united effort we shall redeem Pennsylvania from the shameful vote of 1884 for the man from Maine. To you, gentlemen, I have no pledges to make. You require none. I do not desire to go to Congress to draw the salary attached to the office, because I can make more money in the practice of my profession; nor for the honor of the position, because I have served in the Upper House of Congress; but for the useful work in the matter of legislation to which I have, to some extent, been trained. I desire to aid and assist that great man, President Cleveland, in the work which he has so courageously set out to accomplish, and to assist in establishing the Democracy in a position that shall be enduring. Thanking you again, gentlemen, I enter upon the political tasks before me.

Hon. John B. Storm was brought in by a committee and congratulated the conference on its harmonious termination after so belligerent a beginning and also on the excellency of the candidate chosen. He was followed by Mr. Rowland in a flattering speech. Hon. Robert Klotz was called for but he had left the hotel.

The conference then adjourned sine die.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever. —Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until with a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine I have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky. * .

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Our sample books contain everything in the printing line, and goods not kept in stock can be obtained at short notice at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

50 pieces of cotton flannels at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Bank notes and receipts—put up in pads convenient for use, can be obtained at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

"Hello! Hello?" "Well, what is it?" "What did you use on your oats this spring?" Moro Phillips' soluble bone." Did you use the same on your potatoes?" "No. What did you use?" "Sharpless & Carpenter's No. 1 bone, it makes them get, don't it?" "Yes, sir." "Hello! there is some one ringing in on us, what do you want?" Will it suit you to bring me a load of fertilizer up to-morrow?" "Where do you want me to get it?" Down at the Farmers' Produce Exchange. "They don't keep it do they?" "O, yes they do, why you can get anything you want there." "Is that so?" "Yes sir, you can get Lister Bros' ammoniated bone, Lister Bros.' U. S. E. bone, E. Frank Coe's Knickerbocker soluble Pacific guano, Allentown complete bone phosphate, Moro Phillips' super phosphate of lime, Diamond bone, Moro Phillips' soluble bone German potash, John F. Orth's Reading bone, Sharpless & Carpenter's No. 1 bone, Sharpless & Carpenter's acid phosphate, M. L. Shoemaker & Co. swift sure. All the above goods are sold at from 20 to 30 per cent less than any other fertilizer sold, and all kinds of grain taken in exchange for them. Before purchasing your fertilizers call and give them a trial and save time, money and trouble. June 25 4 m.

Deeds, mortgages, bonds, leases, and all kinds of legal blanks for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

25 pieces of red wool flannel at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Executors' and administrators' receipt books at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Orders for engraved plates for calling cards may be left at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

The new cashmeres, ladies' dress cloth, and a great variety of other fine dress goods just opened at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Hand bills, posters and circulars done on short notice and at low prices at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

200 boxes of mens, ladies, misses, boys and childrens underwear at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

We have but a few copies of Freeze's History of Columbia County. Price reduced from $2.50 to $1.00. Those who have been waiting, thinking they could get them any time, had better secure a copy at once or they will be too late. Sent by mail for $1.22 by Elwell & Bittenbender, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

Now is the time to purchase your Fall and Winter coal, as we propose furnishing stove coal, in car lots, say five or six tons, the same as furnished on the D. L. & W. R. R., 2240 lbs. to the ton, each ton to be weighed by Fairbanks' scales. All coal from the Lee Mines—White Ash.
O. A. JACOBY.
Port Noble, August 13, 1886. tf.

For fancy printing of any kind go to the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Call and see the ladies', misses' and children's coats (Long and short) at I. W. Hartman & Son's. All prices.

Collectors' receipt books at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Wedding and party invitations, dance programmes and visiting cards, cheap—at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sept24-tf.

Envelopes, letter heads, note heads, bill heads, statements, business cards, and all kinds of commercial printing at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Notes of all kinds, loose, or in books of 25, 50 and 100 notes, for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

McKillip, Bloomsburg.
Crayon Artist and Photographer.
Instantaneous process.
Fine Cabinet Photos, only $3 a doz. (tf

Justices' and Constables' blanks, all kinds, kept on hand at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Shipping tags, with or without strings, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The secret of successful advertising is to tell the truth. When we say that Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is the best and cheapest soap you can use for all purposes, it is a plain statement of fact, and the best way for you to satisfy yourself is to try a pound. [sept.24-4t.

A good nurse should not hesitate to wait upon those ill with such diseases as smallpox, cholera or scarlet fever. There is little to be feared by persons waiting on the sick if they will use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid freely. In sick rooms it should be exposed on a plate or a saucer, and the patient sponged off with the fluid diluted. For safety, cleanliness and comfort in the sick room the fluid is indispensable.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ON GRAPES AND WINE.—A committee from the Farmer's club of the American Institute appointed to visit vineyards and wine cellars, and examine into American wine culture report that the wines of Alfred Speer, at Passaic, New Jersey, are the most reliable to be obtained, and that his Oporto grape makes a Port Wine equal to any in the world. For sale by druggists.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.—The people, as a whole, seldom make mistakes, and the unanimous voice of praise which comes from those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, fully justifies the claims of the proprietors of this great medicine. Indeed, those

Some Varieties of Oats.

Mr. C. S. Plumb, in the Country Gentleman, states that, after a recent thunder shower, his plot of white Australian oats looked as if a roller had been passed over it. It lodges worse than any one of the seventy-nine so called varieties on trial at the Geneva station. All through western New York similar experience is reported, so that for a grain crop this kind can hardly be commended. For an earlier fodder crop, however, its soft succulent stem and abundant leaf growth make it most desirable. It has again been shown at the station that the "horse-mane" or "side-head" oats stand up straighter than the "sprangly" kinds We once tried to explain this by stating that, although the grain was all on one side of the straw, and therefore, that each straw leaned towards the grain side—that nevertheless the grain was not on the same side of every straw, i. e., that each straw leaned toward a different point of the compass, so that the effect was that the straw was locked and braced in every direction and against every wind. The open-panciled kinds, however, all stood erect without supporting each other. Three beanpoles, leaning towards each other from three corners of a triangle with their tops locked, would resist wind better than three poles standing perpendicularly if the poles were equally strong. We have just been cutting several acres of oats from imported Clydesdale seed. The grain stood on fair cornstubble land plowed last fall and only harrowed this spring, no manure being applied, although the corn had a thin coat of stable manure. The grain stood four feet high—often two or three inches more than five feet—and each stalk held from 80 to 100 kernels. The straw was large, and although an open-panicled variety was perfectly straight and cradled beautifully. It was thinly sowed, however, for the sake of grass and clover seed sowed with it, and we doubt whether the yield will be heavier than that of the side-head oats in the same field. Another reason for thin sowing—five pecks to the acre—was that it was hoped the grain would hold out in weight better, that is, that it would not be so much lighter than the seed. Persons who have sown this variety when weighing more than 50 pounds to the bushel, report that in three or four years the grain weighs no more than our ordinary kinds.

Ayer's Family Medicines.

The business of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass., has grown to its present large proportions from a small beginning. Forty years ago Dr. Ayer first prepared Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the use of practising physicans. The general public sooon learned the value of this remedy, and it early attained wide popularity. Its name is now among the most familiar of household words. After the reputation of the Pectoral had become established, Dr. Ayer, recognizing the universal demand for a reliable cathartic, began the preparation and sale of Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Sarsaparilla soon followed, and the phenomenal success of these remedies encouraged Dr. Ayer to add Ayer's Ague Cure and Ayer's Hair Vigor to the list.

From the outset, neither expense nor effort has been spared to obtain the best materials for these preparations and the best facilities for compounding them. They are of unvarying quality and strength, and always satisfactory in their effects. So popular have they become that their sale has extended to all parts of the world, and scarcely a ship sails from New York, Boston, San Francisco, or any other American port, without including in its cargo and stores a supply of these medicines.

Nearly forty thousand merchants do business with Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., by direct correspondence, the mail receipts of the firm ranging from 400 to 800 letters daily.

Ayer's Almanac was first issued in 1852, and was then printed only in English. It now appears in ten languages, the various editions aggregating nearly fourteen millions of copies per annum. In addition to the almanacs, this house issues forty millions of circulars, annually, in English, French and Spanish, also pamphlets, in twenty languages, including the French, German, Spanish, Dutch, Portuguese, Swedish, Bohemian, Norwegian, Polish, Welsh, Italian, Finish, Greek, Armenian, Chinese, Turkish, Bulgarian, Burmese and Hawaiian.

The printing of this material, together with wrappers, labels, &c., requires the constant use of eight large printing presses, every working day in the year, consuming for the Almanac, alone, 500 tons of paper.

The remedies furnished by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. are highly concentrated, the cheapest, most economical, and the best that medical skill can devise. A new pamphlet, on "Emergencies," has just been issued by the above named company. As accidents happen in every family, we advise every reader to send for this little manual of practical instruction and information. It may be had free on application to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

J. H. Mercer wishes to make an assertion, which he can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. He claims for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantees for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphillis, and all blood disorders, it frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear Ask him about it.

Over one million boxes of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets sold in the past twelve months, purely upon their merits. Why suffer with Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn, and Female troubles, when J. H. Mercer offiers you relief and positive cure in the Dyspepsia Tablets. He sells them on a guarantee.

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as Scrofula, Boils, etc., etc. After a practical test, J. H. Mercer asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including Syphillis and Rheumatism. Itis not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation, he guarantees it.

J. H. Mercer would especially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a deranged stomach. With a free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible.

After a thorough test J. H. Mercer most positively asserts that Acker's English Remedy is the best medicine for asthma, croup, coughs, whooping cough and all lung troubles that can be found. Ask him about it, for he fully guarantees it.

The Coming Episcopal Convention.

THE QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

The next Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal church, which will meet in Chicago on the 6th of October, will discuss a number of important questions. This body, which is composed of some of the ablest clergymen and laymen in the Episcopal church, is the supreme legislative assembly of the Episcopal Communion, having full power to alter or modify the discipline and worship of the church, but not having the power to touch its doctrines as contained in the Catholic creeds. It is composed of two Houses, the upper, or House of Bishops, and the lower, or House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, elected from every diocese, and all legislative measures to become law must pass both Houses. Other safeguards are thrown around legislation which completely protect the church from hasty action; so that while there is no lack of fresh and vigorous thought in the deliberations of the convention, it is at the same time probably one of the most conservative bodies in the world.

By far the most important question that will come up before this next convention will be the Revised Prayer Book, or the Book Annexed, as it is legally called. The action which has already been taken on this question well illustrates the cautiousness of the Episcopal Church in making changes. When, after many years of discussion, the liturgical committee was appointed in 1880, a distinct pledge was given by the committee that the office of the Holy Communion should not be touched, and they were further made to understand that they must not make any radical changes in any other part of the book; indeed, the scope of their work was best indicated by the fact that they were popularly known as "the Enrichment Committee." They were simply to enrich the Prayer Book by providing for new services and allowing those already in use to be shortened when necessary.

The work of the committee was presented to the General Convention of 1883. It could not, however, be finally accepted by that body, except as a report of a committee. As such it had to come before every diocesan convention of the church during the ensuing three years, and now it is to come before the General Convention again for final action. What that final action will be it is hard to say; but the indications are that the proposed book will not be accepted in its present form. Extreme high churchmen are found opposing, because it does not go far enough to suit them, and they wish to defer any revision until they are strong enough to control it themselves. Broad churchmen are also found opposing it because the revisers have been too timid on the one hand, and too ecclesiastical on the other; while at the same time the book as revised would deprive them of much of the liberty which they now enjoy under the vague rubrical wording of the present book. They, therefore, equally with the high churchmen, wish to defer any revision until they can direct it in lines of their own choosing. When to these two classes are added those who have learned to love the Prayer Book as it is, and who are therefore opposed to any change on sentimental grounds, it will be seen that there is a strong opposition to the Book Annexed. Dr. W. R. Huntington, however, and those who are so enthusiastically working with him, believe that after a full discussion the convention will accept the proposed book. If such should be the case it is the opinion of many in the church that the Episcopal Communion would be vastly strengthened thereby, as its liturgy would be better adapted to the needs of the age.

The proposition to change the name of the church from "Protestant Episcopal" to some designation as "American Catholic" will doubtless again come up, and though the proposition appears to be growing in strength, it is not possible that it will be seriously considered. Very different in character is the petition which will be presented to the convention urging some action looking toward a union with the other great Protestant bodies. This petition will be signed by a large number of clergymen and laymen of the church; and though its signers does not boast of their Catholicism, it breathes a spirit of the truest Catholicity. It is not likely that the convention will take the action prayed for; but the debate upon it cannot fail to be helpful and healthful.

Another matter to be brought before the convention will be the necessity of some sort of a final Court of Appeals in the Episcopal church. It is said by many, and with some show of reason, that the present system, which makes the bishop of each diocese the final judge in all cases that come before him, often results in grave injustice. Such injustice, it is urged, has been done in the past, and will be done in the future, no matter how anxious bishops may be to judge justly; and therefore some tribunal should be established which would have the power to review evidence and reverse the findings of the bishop. All of which will doubtless commend itself to the convention; but it is not likely that there will be enough time at its disposal for the settlement of this vexatious question.

The coming General Convention will have before it the record of three years of prosperity in the church. The bitterness of party spirit with its barren controversies is becoming less noticeable in the Episcopal Church every year; and all schools of thought are giving more of their attention to the philanthropic and evangelistic work of the church. The church is growing in strength in the community and its missionary work in the West is, on the whole, prosecuted with vigor and success.

The Twins of Locana.

From the London Daily News.

John and Jacob Tocci, the twins of Locana, who have been shown in almost every city of Europe as the successors of the famous Siamese twins are dying in the Prater. Their mother is a strong, healthy country woman. The boys resemble each other exactly, have pretty, delicate features, and are now in their tenth year. John and Jacob are separate as far as the sixth rib, and have one abdomen and one pair of legs between them. Jacob moves the right leg John the left. The twins cannot walk, and keep their balance by lacing their arms around each other's neck. Jacob eats often and heartily and is the healthier of the two, and to all appearance it is he who keeps his brother alive. Two days ago the twins quarrelled over a toy, and John grew so excited that his heart blood suddenly ceased to flow, and he changed to a condition of complete lethargy, from which he had not awoke the following morning. The boy suffered from the same complaint a year ago in Berlin, and Professor Vichow then declared that a recurrence of the lethargy would certainly put an end to the twins' life. A number of Vienna physicians are observing the malady, but they entertain little hope tor John's life, and if John dies, Jacob must follow him to the grave.

The twins as they lie in their bed offer a strange contrast. Jacob with feverish eyes and a red face seems to harbor all the blood that has retreated from John's lifeless body. The conscious boy cries incessantly, because he has often heard Professor Virchow's remark repeated, and knows that his brother's death is but the harbinger of his own. The poor creatures are meeting with the same fate that some time ago put an end to the life of the Siamese twins, the second of whom died of poisened blood-vessels, after having spent six terrible hours with the corpse of his brother. The advisability of an operation separating the living from the dead brother was discussed at the time, but before a resolution could be taken death had done its work. The twins of Locana, who for the last eight years have traveled to all the world's shows, were to have left to-morrow for New York, where Barnum is said to have engaged them for a year at a salary of 30,000 fr. In the event of their death, the parents have sold their body to a London anatomical museum for the price of £8,000

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

The Dwyers captured five stakes at the Saratoga races.

W. L. Condon has beaten the record by throwing a 16-pound hammer 99 feet ¾ inch at Baltimore.

The National Horse show will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, on Nov. 1 to 6 inclusive.

Thomas Malone, of Australia, the champion sprinter of that country, wants to run Myers or George for $2,500 a side.

Pete Nolan, Tom Cannon, James Faulkner and Mike Smith have formed a sparring and wrestling star combination for the west.

The trotting filly Manzanita lowered the 4-year-old record, at Lexington, on Sept. 3, by beating the Kentucky stallion Greenlander in 2:15¾.

Fred Archer has lost his lead as the champion mount of England. C. Wood is ahead of him by eleven winnings so far this season.

C. Holderman, a one-legged man, swam a mile in still water at Locust Grove, L. I., in 48 minutes 10¼ seconds. He turned every 110 yards without a push off.

Capt. Bogardus, the crack shot, is anxious to match his son Harry, 11 years of age, against any boy in the world, to shoot with rifle, gun or pistol for $1,000 a side.

Frank Hearld and Bill Bradburn have arranged a match for $1,000 and the heavyweight championship of the east, with hard gloves to a finish, to take place late in September, in or near Pittsburg.

Charley Wall, the middle-weight champion, writes from England that he has challenged Charles Mitchell, who is now in London. Mitchell, however, will return to the United States this month without having had a fight in England.

Mr. E. J. Baldwin has engaged Ed. West as his light-weight for 1887. He is not only skillful and determined, but above suspicion in the matter of honesty. He was badly injured a couple of weeks since when Governor Bowie's mare fell under him, and it is doubtful about his being seen in the saddle again this year.

BASEBALL GOSSIP.

John Corkhill will play left field for Louisville next year.

Glasscock continues to lead the St. Louis Maroons in batting.

Detroit wants "Grasshopper Jim" Whitney, of the Kansas City club.

Detroit has now five pitchers—Baldwin, Getzein, O'Day, Smith and Conway.

Buffalo is said to be the only professional club that has escaped a whitewash this season.

Manager Mutrie says the New York club is in a very bad condition, but he has not lost hope.

Harry Wright says that something will have to be done with the umpire question next season.

Dunlap, Thompson, O'Rourke, Boyle and Anson have each made five hits in a single game this season.

Boston has offered $10,000 for the choice of five players from the St. Louis league club. Glasscock and Myers are especially wanted.

The Detroit club has felt the loss of Bennett, their best catcher, who was hurt some days ago. Their pitchers, too, are in bad condition.

It is said of Galvin that when he makes a base hit he talks of it for three days afterward, and the other Pittsburg players wish they were dead.

Joe Start, the veterun first baseman, who has outlived his usefulness on the diamond, is enabled by reason of his economy, to settle down in Hartford and purchase a store.

Now that the southern league has disbanded the crack pitchers of that organization will be in demand. Chamberlain, Wells and Shaffer, Baker and Knouff would strengthen almost any club.

There is every indication that Detroit will drop base ball at the close of this season and devote all her energy and enthusiasm next year to competing for the croquet championship.—Chicago News.

Five players of the Detroit team receive pretty near as much salary as the entire Athletic club—$20,800. Dunlap and Brouthers each receive $4,500; Richardson, $4,300; Rowe, $4,000, and White, $3,000.

Detroit secured Conway through a mistake of the directors of the Kansas City club, and they intend to make a hard fight to get him back. He does not seem of much use to the Detroits, as he is pitching a losing game.

The Milwaukees have tried nearly fifty men thus far this season, and are still looking for a team. Thirteen pitchers and seven catchers, not to mention a couple of scores of players, have received their release from the club.

It is said that before purchasing Dunlap Detroit tried to get McPhee, of the Cincinnati club. Three thousand dollars is said to have been vainly offered for the great second baseman of Porkopolis. Some people say there was a string tied to the money.

The Louisville club will get a fine player next year in Hub Collins, the heavy batter and fine fielder of the Savannah club. He will be played either in the field or on first base. Collins is a Louisville boy and says that he prefers, above all things else, to play in that team.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

A little girl wrote in her composition of Boston recently: "The state house is a handsome building on Beacon street, with a huge abdomen on top."—Boston Record.

A child is enjoying her first visit to Charlotte, and has never before seen a steamboat. "Oh, mamma," she cries, "see there! The locomotives are in swimming!"—Rochester Union.

"She did wrong to look back, didn't she, Bessie?" "Yes, mamma." "And what do you think Lot thought when he saw his poor wife turned into a pillar of salt?" "I don't know, mamma; I 'spect he wondered where he could get a fresh one."—Philadelphia Call.

Polite Londoner—Ah, yes; no party in London is considered complete without Americans. Little Dot—Why, we're just the same way, aren't we, mamma? Mamma—Of course, pet. Little Dot—The last party we had we borrowed all of aunty's English waiters.—Omaha World.

The Saunterer was visiting a friend at a new cottage at the seashore the other day, and there he heard this story concerning it: The youthful heir of the house, when he first passed its portals, looked around at its unplastered wooden walls for a while admiringly, and then said: "This is a very pretty barn, mamma, but where is the house?"—Boston Budget.

"Mamma," said a Seventh street merchant's little boy the other night to his mother, "what will God do to me if I am not good?" "He will punish you, Bobby, and make you very, very sorry for having done wrong," replied the mother. "But if I kept on doing wrong, mamma, then what?" "He would punish you more severely than before." "Mamma, do you think he would boycott me after a while?"—Washington Critic.

The whole city of Victoria, British Columbia, is now lighted at night by electricity.

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The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

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OVER WORKED Women

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cureall," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

Prevents Roup, Prevents Gapes, Prevents Cholera, Prevents Egg-Eating, Prevents Laying Soft Eggs, Makes Hens Lay.

IT IS NO POWDER. IT IS NO MEDICINE.

It Sells for Five Cents Per Pound, in Boxes.

Chick-chick-er-re-kee (poultry food and preventive of disease for poultry), the great egg food, produces eggs prodigiously and is good for the health of the fowling. It is the first article of its kind ever Patented in the United States, Canada and England. Try it. It costs only five cents per pound. It is no powder. Chickens will eat it. That ought to convince you that it is good. If your Grocer, Druggist, Hardware or Country Storekeeper will not get it for you, send me one dollar, and I will ship you a twenty-pound box by freight, or one hundred pounds for five dollars. A large box will cost you no more freight than a small box. Attend to your poultry, if you want to make a profit out of them, just the same as you attend to your land. Unless you manage your land it will not pay you. Just so with poultry; you must give them something besides feed. They must have material to answer for grinders, and material for the egg. If you feed Chick-chick-er-kee (egg food) every day you will never have any sick chickens, and your hens will lay eggs when otherwise they would not. You will never do without it after a fair trial. Do not pay twenty-five or fifty cents a pound for medicine to feed your poultry when you can get a better article from your storekeeper at five cents a pound. Don't be a clam; try it. Manufactured in the United States only by

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[Feb 26]

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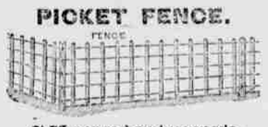

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CORRUGATED, CRIMPED EDGE, CROWN'S PATENT, PLAIN AND GALVANIZED

Iron & Steel Roofing & Siding.

These roofings we lay on solid sheathing, on purlins, on iron work, or over old shingles or slats.

We have in our employ good and experienced roofers whom we will send out as instructors to those who may wish to lay their own roofing, purchasers paying men's railroad fare and time. We make these roofings to any desired thickness and weight. Estimates given and contracts taken for roofings and sidings, laid and completed. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work done by us. Galvanized iron and steel roofings made to order at short notice.

PITTSTON IRON ROOFING CO., Pittston, Pa.

☞ Office and factory near Lehigh Valley depot, Dock St. Telephone connection. [augs'86'1y

N. W. AYER & SON

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GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new. Nov. 20 85 1y.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

an 9-1f

Jas. Reilly,

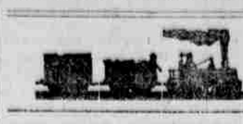
PROPRIETOR OF

Exchange Barber Shop & Bath Room

At the old stand, under the Exchange Hotel,

BLOOMSBURG PA

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
6 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
5 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
5 48	12 22	8 22	....Taylorville....	6 20	9 26	2 16
5 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
5 35	12 08	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
5 27	12 03	8 03	..West Pittston..	6 40	9 47	2 36
5 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
5 17	11 54	7 54	....Maltby....	6 49	9 56	2 44
5 12	11 50	7 50	....Bennett....	6 56	10 00	2 47
5 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
5 06	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
5 00	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
4 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 05	10 13	2 58
4 54	11 34	7 34	....Avondale....	7 13	10 20	3 05
4 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
4 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
4 39	11 12	7 12	..Shickshinny..	7 37	10 44	3 29
4 18	11 00	7 00	..Hick's Ferry..	7 50	11 11	3 52
4 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven..	7 57	11 06	3 58
4 06	10 47	6 47	....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
3 58	10 41	6 41	..Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 12
3 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
3 50	10 34	6 34	....Lime Ridge....	8 18	11 29	4 20
3 42	10 27	6 27	....Espy....	8 25	11 36	4 27
3 36	10 21	6 21	..Bloomsburg..	8 30	11 44	4 34
3 30	10 16	6 16	....Rupert....	8 36	11 50	4 40
3 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi's Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
3 08	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
3 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
2 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 09	12 25	5 17
2 49	9 39	5 39	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1886

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect June 13th, 1886. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.50 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 8.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Reading accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.45 a. m.; New York 7.30 a. m. Baltimore, 5.35 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 p. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.10 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.28 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.05 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m., Wilkes-